FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIETNAMESE FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL VISITS

Trade Protocol Signed

AU301949 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1982 was signed today in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Myrteza Sinoimeri and on the Vietnamese side by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Dinh Van Tran. The ceremony was attended by Minister of Foreign Trade, Nedin Hoxha; Ndreci Rizo, vice-director of the first directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and members of both delegations. Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present. During its stay in our country the Vietnamese delegation was received by Minister of Foreign Trade, Nedin Hoxha. Ambassador Duong Van Trung was also present.

Received by Deputy Premier

AU012014 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, this morning received the government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Dinh Van Tran. Taking part in the meeting were Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Raiz Malile and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Myrteza Sinoimeri. Also taking part was Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S UNION PLENUM -- The plenum of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union was held in the Cultural Palace in Tirana on 20 January. Taking part were also representatives of other mass organizations, workers, and leading cadres of services, economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. Also present was Manush Myftiu, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Vito Kapo, president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union, delivered a report on women's role in implementing directives and in socialist life in general. Manush Myftiu also spoke on the assimilation of the ideas of the Eighth AWP Congress and on the full emancipation of women through further qualification and ideopolitical education, and raising their role in all aspects of family and social life. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 20 Jan 82 AU]

MINING MINISTRY AKTIVS -- The Ministry of Industry and Mines organized aktivs on the problems of the further development of the mineral extraction and processing industry, and geological survey work in Pogradec and Perenjas. Taking part were directors and specialists of geological enterprises, cadres of the Ministry of Industry and Mines, Foreign Trade and others. Also present was Pali Miska, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ministry of Industry and Mines, Llambi Gegprifti. The achievements of 1981 and tasks for this year in opening mines, improving miners' working conditions and general work in mines was discussed. Pali Miska also spoke. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 20 Jan 82 AU]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE -- Gabriel Lecomte, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left our country today upon being transferred. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 27 Jan 82 AU]

STANKO TODOROV INTERVIEWED ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

AU221612 Sofia BTA in English 0905 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jan (BTA) -- Today OTECHESTVEN FRONT carries an interview with the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, Mr Stanko Todorov. Its theme is the development and strengthening of socialist democracy and the improvement of the political system of society. The interviewee points out that the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party cannot but be in the focus of the work of the supreme body of state power, because these decisions are a concentrated expression of the strivings and the interests of the people. He says that three main trends have emerged, along which the National Assembly of the country will have to work for the implementation of the congress decisions. Mr Stanko Todorov says that on the basis of the constitutional function of a supreme organizer of the planned management of social development, the National Assembly will approve the specific annual principles and figures and will work with its entire activity -- legislative, control, etc. -- for the fulfillment of the plans and for the growth of the economic might of the country in the framework of the current five-year period of 1981-1985.

Further on the chairman of the National Assembly speaks about the role of the parliament in the efforts of improving the political system and of promoting socialist democracy. He stresses that the National Assembly will take every measures to maintain the constitutional inter-relations between the representative and the executive bodies of state power and that it will strengthen the control over the activities of various departments and bodies of state power.

In the third place Mr Stanko Todorov mentioned the legislative activities, especially the requirement for renovation of legislation, for raising the effectivity of the laws in compliance with the changes in social relations and in man which are taking place in the process of construction of the developed socialist society.

He said in the interview that the free and businesslike discussion of the draft bills and other parliament acts is an expression of the socialist democracy. He pointed out that [passage indistinct] activity of the people's deputies. Mr Todorov added that another expression of socialist democracy are the standing commissions with the parliament for discussion of all important issues on which the National Assembly has to make a decision. In conclusion [words indistinct] on this subject: "Democracy in the society is expressed not only in the fact that the people's deputies are elected on the basis of a universal, direct and equal franchise. Throughout his mandate the people's deputy must be in permanent contact with his electors, must defend their legitimate demands, must inform them on the work of the parliament and consult them on the parliament decisions." With respect to the tasks set by the electors Mr Stanko Todorov noted that they have been increasingly established as a lasting form of socialist democracy, which is corroborated by the 1,350 tasks on economic, social, cultural and other questions set to the government and the ministries in the pre-election period alone.

In connection with these tasks, Mr Stanko Todorov insists firmly on a strict demand for a precise and in-terms implementation by the respective bodies [as received] and on regular reports to the citizens on the accomplished work.

The interviewee says that the permanent commission of the people's councils, set up at the first session of the Eighth National Assembly, will have a favorable impact on the work of these bodies and that the enhanced role of the councillors and their strengthened ties with the population are another essential feature in the improvement of the activity of people's councils.

In conclusion Mr Stanko Todorov dwells on the main tasks in the activity of the National Assembly this year. He says that 18 bills are to be discussed, among which such concerning the younger generation, the people's councils, the cooperatives, the social information, etc. It is added also that the minister of construction and architecture and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the people's council in the capital, as well as the minister of health care are to report to the parliament.

Mr Stanko Todorov notes that Bulgarian parliamentary delegations will visit India, Iraq, Yugoslavia, Syria, Nigeria, the German Democratic Republic, and other foreign countries. Along with this Bulgaria will be visited from delegations of the Soviet Union, Sweden, the Netherlands, Kampuchea, etc.

NEW SELF-SUFFICIENCY AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM PLANNED

AU280935 Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 28 Jan (BTA) -- From this year on a new way of county and settlement systems self-sufficiency in agricultural food products has been planned. It is aimed at transferring the main responsibility for the implementation of this task to the county administrations and the agricultural organizations.

The former method of planning provided for foodstuff supplies for the counties from the centralized commodity funds. Along with this they have been engaged in the task of selling their farm products, which later on reached them again via the commodity funds. Thus instead of seeking out reserves to increase production, some managers strove after low marketing plans (which ensured the centralized commodity funds) and large commodity funds in return.

With the new way of planning the counties and the settlement systems will not get from the centralized funds such goods which they can produce themselves on their own territory. Each county will be informed to what an extent it will have to meet the needs of its population in self-produced goods. Naturally, this will take place after a thorough analysis of the possibilities of the different regions.

The new way of planning provides for selling the residual farm products, after meeting the needs of the respective county population, to the centralized funds. Those counties which have no conditions to meet on their own the consumption norms, will receive foods from the centralized commodity funds by plan.

Part of the production which remains for the county will be marketed in the trade network on its own territory, while the other part will be used directly by the people or sold on the cooperative markets.

The new planning system provides for switching over from food self-sufficiency of the single settlement systems to food self-sufficiency of the whole counties.

INTERNATIONAL SESSION ON BALKAN HISTORY HELD

Yordanov Meets Delegates

AU211713 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received the participants in the third session of the International Information Center on Sources of Balkan History and the History of the Mediterranean [Cibal]. He emphasized the Bulgarian public's interest in the (?activity) of Cibal, and expressed confidence that this center will continue to work in favor of scientific research and of deepening the friendship and cooperation among the peoples. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's proposal on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone also contributes to this idea.

(Georges Kornutos), chairman of Cibal, expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded to the delegates and for the assistance rendered to them in Bulgaria.

Work Plan Adopted

AU211733 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 21 Jan (BTA) -- The Council of the International Information Centre on Sources of Balkan History and History of the Mediterranean (Cibal) today adopted a plan on the work of the centre until 1985.

Cibal is an international non-government organization with membership of twenty states from Europe, Asia, Africa and America, as well as the International Council of Archives, the International Association for Researches into the East and South-east Europe and the International Organization of Libraries.

Cibal will organize scientific conferences on the theme: "Description and Cataloging of Slavic Manuscripts. Problems of the Comparative Greek, Latin and Slavic (Philology)-1982;" "Ornamentation of Balkan Manuscripts" -1983; "Dating of Slavic and Byzantine Parchment Manuscripts"-1985.

Seminars on Slavic, Ottoman and Byzantine paleography and (?diplomatics) will be held.

Scientific and information publications will be brought out: "Water marks in the Slavic Manuscripts at the Hilendar Monastery", "Makarius Gospels-of the 13th Century -- a Momument to the History of the Medieval Literary Centres in the Balkans," "Slavic Manuscripts on the Balkan Cultural History at the National Library of Paris."

Cibal will bring out inventories of documents on the history of the Balkans preserved in the national archives of Egypt, France, Italy and the archives of Barcelona, Madrid and Salamanca.

Inventories will be also published of diplomatic documents on the Balkans, preserved in the archives of Bonn, Paris and London.

In the next three years Cibal will continue to work on microfilming documents on the Balkan history, on listing down manuscripts and collections, on compiling references literature and making methodologies for reference books and for work with manuscripts.

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU011523 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Sofia, 1 Feb (BTA) -- A delegation of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, led by Mr Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the GCP [Greek Communist Party], arrived here today at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was received by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

FILIPOV CONGRATULATES NEW ALBANIAN PREMIER

AU251432 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in which he congratulates him on his election to this post.

The telegram expresses wishes for successful work to the benefit of the Albanian people and for the development of relations between our two socialist states.

TRADE TIES WITH UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ESTABLISHED

AU252009 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Sofia, 25 Jan (BTA) -- Bulgaria and the United Arab Emirates reached agreement on establishing direct trade relations during the two-day visit on January 23 and 24, this year of the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Krhistov in the United Arab Emirates. Agreements have been signed on cooperation in building and construction, agriculture, tourism, medical services, etc. The Bulgarian delegation, led by Mr Khristo Khristov, had talks with the management of the Commercial Chamber of the United Arab Emirates, as well as with the representatives of many state-owned and private companies. Minister Khristov was received by the governor of Ajman.

'DRUZHBA-82' VIEWED; WESTERN RESPONSE SCORED

'Fraternal Collaboration'

AU011403 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Friendship-82 Continues; The Collaboration of Fraternal Army Units Has High Standards"]

[Text] Prague, 28 Jan (CTK) -- The allied exercise Friendship-82 has been underway these 4 days. This Thursday the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian soldiers engaged strong "enemy" units in combat. But "our troops" were well prepared for the counterattack and in the afternoon they succeed in checking the enemy's advance.

The exercise proves that collaboration among the fraternal army units is on a high level. It is not only the combat units which are jointly fulfilling the tasks, but also the Czechoslovak and Soviet military health personnel, who are assisted by large transport helicopters which have arrived for this purpose. By joint efforts the Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers set up a special decontamination center on Thursday for people and combat technology.

During the afternoon "our" units succeeded in renewing their combat ability; they regrouped and are now preparing for the counterattack on Friday morning which will be a further action in the exercise.

Although life under field conditions as well as practicing modern ways of combat both place high physical and political-moral demands on the fraternal army members, they can always find time for mutual visits and an informal exchange of experience.

This is also aided by a mobile agitation brigade set up by Soviet soldiers. The brigade visits the exercising troops and its members discuss the international situation with the soldiers during their rest periods and also acquaint them with the successes and tasks of Soviet society. The agitators have become very popular also among the Czechoslovak and Hungarian units, because their vehicle is equipped to play music and showing films.

On Thursday the exercise and its course was followed by Eugen Turzo, CPCZ Central Committee department head. Accompanied by representatives of the fraternal armies, he visited the units of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Hungarian People's Army.

'High Moral-Combat Qualities'

AU011215 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jan 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Friendship-82 Is Culminating; High Moral-Combat Qualities of the Troops and Staffs Involved in the Exercise"]

[Text] Prague, 29 Jan (CTK) -- The engines of tanks and heavy combat technology were droning through the exercise areas also during the night from Thursday to Friday. "Our" units had regrouped, and on Friday morning they went into attack.

The attack preparations during the night and in the morning were carried out in a strong snowfall and wind. This made the fulfillment of the combat tasks considerably more difficult. It demanded real determination and great devotion from the members of all three jointly exercising, fraternal armies. The combat actions continue. The staffs are also practicing to direct the combat activities of troops.

It was also proved on Friday that the units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army are continuing to successfully and responsibly fulfill the combat tasks entrusted to them. The course of the Friendship-82 exercises to date testifies to the high moral-combat qualities of the exercising troops and staffs.

The units are regularly getting the field newspaper FRIENDSHIP 82 in three languages; it continues the most detailed information about the armies' life and the continuing exercise. For this, merit is due to the collective of military editors, consisting of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army.

UPI 'Error'

AU011212 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 82 p 7

[Zdenek Kubin commentary in the "Notes" column: "What the 'Error's' Aim Is"]

[Text] Some 3 years ago, on 13 January 1979, the Czechoslovak press published an official report stating that the allied forces' military exercise "Friendship-79" would be held in Czechoslovakia. Now, 3 years later, a similar exercise, "Friendship-82," is taking place on our territory, an exercise that is designed to test the troops' coordination under winter conditions. Just like 3 years ago, this is a routine exercise that had been planned relatively long in advance. Participating in the exercise, together with our soldiers, are members of the Soviet Army and, this year, also members of the Hungarian People's Army. According to a CTK report, the exercise is taking place in the area of Litomerice, Liberec, Prague, Plzen and Karlovy Vary.

With a reference to CTK, the exercise "Friendship-82" was also reported by Western agencies, among others by UPI, AFP and DPA. A telling evidence of the notion some press agencies in the West have about so-called objective information was furnished by the American UPI agency. It did not fail to add to its report about the exercise that it would be held "in the vicinity of Poland's southwestern border." Dear Western reader, consider yourself -- if this is not "pressure on Poland," what is? But we did not claim anything that was not true...

The report obviously reckons with the fact that it is out of the Western reader's reach to compare the two aforementioned CTK reports and thus to arrive at the conclusion that at issue is a routine [opakovany] exercise. And there is yet another aspect: Hardly anyone will consult the map to find out where these cities are located. Yet a single glance at the map would reveal that the "Friendship-82" exercise is not taking place near Poland's border, but, as a matter of fact, near the GDR border. The aim of the American press agency's geographical "error" is obvious: to join Washington's Polish campaign with another non-truth.

The American agency thus furnished a telling evidence of the reliability of its reports from socialist countries.

U.S. POLAND TV SHOW PRESENTS 'FALSE INFORMATION'

LD011630 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 1 Feb 82

[By Michael Janata]

[Text] Prague, 1 Feb (CTK) -- President Reagan, apparently remembering his Hollywood times, directed a pompous anti-Poland television show in the framework of the so-called "solidarity day with Poland", more exactly with Polish counter-revolutionaries, which the U.S. administration declared and ordered its West European allies to "celebrate".

The show, pathetically called "Let Poland Be Poland", was described as a Hollywood style hodgepodge by British politician Denis Healey and as "vulgar" and "tasteless" by London's DAILY MAIL.

The show was a mixture of false information about Poland, pop-music, appearances of expensive film stars and "obligatory" speeches by major Western politicians who, after the opening speech by Reagan, full of attacks against Poland and the Soviet Union, harped on the same theme.

West European television corporations, aware that the show would discredit the Reagan administration, cut it short to shots lasting several minutes, complying with the demand of taste, saving Reagan and company from ill-repute and making the arguments against Poland and the Soviet Union more plausible.

The anti-Polish event came in handy to many West European governments: British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, almost shedding tears over the bitter fate of Polish workers, could thus conveniently ignore the workers in her own country, where unemployment rose above three million last week for the first time in the nation's history.

Her Italian counterpart, Giovanni Spadolini, voicing concern over the "horror" of the state of emergency in Poland, could avoid mentioning the "normal" state in his country, with terrorist murders and kidnapings reported almost daily.

And politicians of the ruling West German coalition, Walter Scheel and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, quickly capitalized on the opportunity to agitate and indulge in anti-Polish tirades before the oncoming elections to the land government in Lower Saxony, at a provocative meeting in Hanover.

WESTERN JOURNALISTS BIASED IN REPORTING POLAND

LD012218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Report by Warsaw correspondent Ilja Jenca]

[Text] A consultative meeting with accredited journalists, at which we were informed about the conditions for our activity throughout Poland during the period of martial law, was held in the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw. These conditions are being relaxed and accredited journalists are able to travel from the capital to any destination. It is remarkable, however, that the interest of Western journalists was immediately focused only on one place in the country, on Gdansk. They are not interested in the good results of miners in the Katowice area or in the views of workers in Poznan. They can smell sensation in Gdansk because, as you surely know from reports on Czechoslovak radio, there have been two attempts at street demonstrations. Commentaries in the Polish mass media deal in detail with these events.

It was not possible to miss the fact that this provocation took place at the same time as another provocation: the so-called solidarity day with the Polish people organized in the United States. And it is in this fact we can find the answer to the question of who arranged the attempted demonstration in Gdansk and stayed off the stage. The fact that this could have happened in a country where martial law is in force proves that antisocialist elements have not yet given up and are waiting for a convenient opportunity. And such seemed to be Reagan's anti-Polish action; despite the fact that it had Poland in its title it had, in fact, nothing in common with the Polish people. The U.S. Government, on the one hand speaks publicly against martial law in Poland and thus interferes in its internal affairs, and on the other hand does everything possible to maintain this state in Poland and again thus interferes because it would lose the reason for its public utterances.

A true picture of views of the Polish public on the entire matter is one fact: Gdansk working people have not been dragged into this arranged provocation in Gdansk.

CUBAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS 1 FEB

LD011536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The Cuban delegation which was in Prague for the seventh session of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic Cooperation left Prague by air today.

The delegation was headed by Joel Domenech Benitez, member of the State Council and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Seeing the delegation off at Ruzyne Airport was Federal Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula and other personalities.

GRENADA DELEGATION DEPARTS; TRADE PROTOCOL AGREED

LD012306 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2130 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A government delegation of the Republic of Grenada led by Kendrick Radix, minister of agroindustry and fisheries and minister of legal affairs [title as heard], ended talks in Prague today on the development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Grenada.

Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade, participated in the talks for our side.

The final protocol states that Czechoslovakia will export to this Central American state machinery tires and some consumer goods. Our experts will participate in the implementation of some development programs in Grenada.

JAKES HEADS DELEGATION ON GDR PARTY VISIT 1 FEB

LD012216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for a working visit to the GDR today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. He is being accompanied by Zbynek Sojak, head of a department of the party's Central Committee.

CONFERENCE ON 'ADVANCED SOCIALISM' ENDS

AU011351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Prague, 28 Jan (CTK) -- The conference on questions of the theories and methods of advanced socialism ended this Thursday in Prague. On the second day of the deliberations, auxiliary papers were read on matters of social policy, ideology and cultural policy in an advanced socialist society. The conference materials will be published this April by a special issue of NOVA MYSL.

Richard Kosolapov, CPSU Central Committee member and chief editor of the periodical KOMMUNIST, who had attended the conference, was received this Thursday by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. The reception was also attended by CPCZ Central Committee department heads Vasil Bejda and Otto Cmolik, and by Jaroslav Kase, chief editor of NOVA MYSL. In a friendly talk the comrades discussed matters concerning the further cooperation of the two theoretical and political periodicals and the further development of theoretical and ideological work.

STROUGAL'S OSTRAVA SPEECH ON ECONOMY 26 JAN

AU290845 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 2, 3

["From the Speech by Comrade Lubomir Strougal," member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, at a meeting of workers and economic, party, trade union and youth union officials from the fuel and power, and metallurgy and heavy engineering branches, held in Ostrava on 26 January]

[Text] The purpose of our meeting is to discuss ways and means of ensuring the tasks in our fuel-power economy this year and in the period to come, and to assess some current issues of economic and social development.

We have considered it necessary to meet with you to share our experience and, eventually, also our common concerns. The problem of fuels and power compels all of us not only to think about it but, primarily, to seek a solution. Such is life -- it is fraught with obstacles and difficulties. To master and overcome them, that is our common task.

We are very well aware that this year's winter has put on your shoulders a number of problems and has caused a lot of additional work. Believe me that we "above," as you call us, also feel quite feverish because of the course of this winter, and the problems are causing us headaches. That is precisely why we have considered it necessary to meet with you to share our experience and, eventually, also our common concerns. The problem of fuels and power compels all of us not only to think about it but, primarily, to seek a solution. [repetition of passage as published] The issues involved are neither pleasant nor easy to resolve. But such is life -- it is fraught with obstacles and difficulties. To master and overcome them, that is our common task. [repetition of passage as published]

No one is on his own. We are strong by virtue of our common goal, united will and collective determination to tackle the present obstacles and difficulties, to overcome them, to achieve a victory over ourselves and to overcome the despondency and lack of faith in our own strength that still occur now and then. That is the main and most important thing.

If this is a general truth, it is all the more true about you, the people who ensure that the life-giving blood -- energy in its various forms -- continues to flow into our economy and our homes. Your workplaces are, metaphorically speaking, the advanced outpost that must not be abandoned, where it is impermissible to doze or to stand carelessly about; if not for other reasons, then because the sense of comradely togetherness and essential social needs is so strong and pervasive in your profession that it represents the determining feature of the work and psychology of a true miner. Our miners have always stood in the foremost frontline in the struggle for a better tomorrow. They have always confirmed and continue to confirm this through their everyday, literally manly work and its results, as well as, unfortunately, by the irreplaceable losses of their friends and comrades, sacrifices that will never fall into oblivion in our socialist society, in our homeland.

For all this I want to convey to you and, through you, to all employees in coal and ore mining, power engineering, the gas industry and geological research comradely thanks on behalf of the Central Committee of our Communist Party, the Central Council of Trade Unions, and the federal and national governments. At the same time I want to convey to you sincere greetings from Comrade Husak, general secretary of our party and president of the republic, and his profound recognition, respect and sincere thanks for your work.

Work Results Are the Yardstick of Work's Effectiveness

We are starting the second year of the 5-year plan -- a year in which we have to take another step forward in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. While we do not underestimate any sphere or sector of social activity, it is absolutely clear that it is the national economy where there is the most work in store for us. It is in this sphere where we will have to make great efforts in order to fulfill, in the interest of further developing our society, the tasks we have stipulated for this year.

The results we achieved last year provide much valuable experience, which we must utilize as much as possible in our managerial activity and in economic practice as a whole; in fact, everywhere, from the government down to the work collectives. Let us always keep in mind that the effectiveness of the work of everyone and everywhere is measured by the final results. These are decisive; only they can help us to achieve a higher grade of development.

As far as last year's results are concerned, they were essentially assessed by Comrade Husak in his New Year's address when he said that "in our national economy we had to overcome many a problem and overcome many an obstacle. It is all the more necessary to express appreciation for the fact that we succeeded in achieving a number of positive results. Even though we rightly point to weak spots and shortcomings that we must face up to, the decisive thing is that the economic and political strength of our country further increased and the results of joint work made it possible to maintain the high living and cultural standards of the people."

Yes, despite all the weak spots, shortcomings and bottlenecks in our national economic activity, there exist a number of positive factors demonstrating that we began -- slowly and not yet throughout the national economy -- to overcome the previously low effectiveness. It is important that last year our national economy maintained an upward trend of development.

Despite the fact that climatic conditions by no means favored our agriculture and that, as a result, we had a lower harvest than anticipated, and despite the fact that the construction industry also did not fulfill the planned tasks, we succeeded in achieving a national income amounting to Kcs454 billion, which was higher than in 1980. The biggest contribution to this was made by industrial production, especially engineering and light industry.

We also deem it very important that we succeeded in achieving greater exports than imports. As for exports, they grew 9.4 percent in the course of last year, with exports to socialist countries alone achieving a growth of almost 12 percent. Imports increased 5.8 percent, so that the state's total balance of payments and trade is better than anticipated by the plan.

It is an undeniable success that all these results were reflected in a reduced growth of indebtedness in freely convertible currencies, which we are managing to keep within reasonable proportions. We intend to continue this trend this year and in the years to come.

The decisive prerequisite for attaining this target is to create a sufficient quantity of needed, competitive export resources. This is possible only under the condition that we improve the technological standards and quality of the existing products and put new products on the market. We must always strive to export less material and more technical skill and human labor. It is primarily in this way that we must increase our export prices. At the same time we are introducing stricter regulations of imports because we presume that some imports -- particularly those from capitalist states -- can be ensured either through domestic production or through imports from socialist countries.

We can also state that last year we made further progress in developing and deepening specialization and production sharing with the CEMA member states and with the Soviet Union in particular. We will continue to proceed along that path since great potential exists for further expanding these advanced forms of cooperation. In the spirit of the Crimea talks between Comrades Brezhnev and Husak, a number of suggestions for production sharing -- especially inthe fields of engineering and the electrotechnical industry -- were thoroughly discussed, both bilaterally and within the CEMA framework.

It is necessary to purposefully work in this direction and to set up projects of long-term cooperation, starting with science and research and joint blueprint offices and ending with the production of finished goods. This has always been valid and it is all the more valid at present, at a time full of discrimination and threats by some imperialist states, not only in the political but in the trade and financial areas as well. That only accentuates the literally vital importance of socialist economic integration, of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

More Resolute Course Aimed at Raising Effectiveness

In the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we also recorded certain progress in enhancing effectiveness. That is borne out by the fact that the labor value added plan was exceeded, by the positive trends toward savings of material costs in certain branches and sectors and by the growth in the profitability of production assets. We also achieved a better utilization of working time than in 1980.

We do not, of course, overestimate these positive factors in any way. After all, we spoke about it very candidly and critically at the October session of the CPCZ Central Committee. It is certain that we have had and continue to have prerequisites to achieve much better results. But not to see that a move forward has been made and not to bear these results in mind, that would mean approaching the other extreme.

However, it is necessary to see that the measures in the sphere of management, planning and finances, remuneration, norm-setting, and introducing khozraschet [cost accounting] have not been totally effective. They are not being implemented everywhere, or with the same results. The reasons for this are twofold: First, it is the inadequate standard of acquisition of the individual principles by management staffs of enterprises and economic production units; hence the unsatisfactory and incomplete formulation and implementation of these principles at individual levels of economic management and, as a result of this, their lower effect.

At the same time, however, we must also see the other side, and that is the need for the central agencies to further deepen and improve the adopted measures in the sphere of management, in the interest of their greater effectiveness.

This year it is necessary to make a substantial step forward in management work, especially in implementing khozraschet in enterprises, plants and at individual workplaces. Exacting norms governing the consumption of materials, energy and labor are a prerequisite for a smooth pace of production and raising performance.

It is also necessary to achieve progress this year in correctly implementing the socialist principle of remuneration, the yardstick of which is one's real performance and quality of work.

The principles of management make it possible, when applied correctly, for the collective that puts new, demanded products on the market or has lower production costs to receive markedly preferential treatment. This interest must be more broadly encouraged. On what, primarily, does this depend?

Above all, on a broader and faster application of scientific and technical progress in production. Furthermore, it depends on the speed and degree of implementation of the line of effectiveness, on the reduction of the share of consumption for production in the created social product, on the speed of growth of the technological and economic standard of individual branches and sectors, and on the growth of the export performance. For the time being these are areas in which we advance slowly and in which considerable gaps in management are seen. This applies, I am sorry to say, to all levels.

The tasks of technical development are laid down in the economic production units' and enterprises' plans. It is the fulfillment of these tasks on which we must primarily focus our attention today. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has issued the instruction to subject precisely this area, the scientific-research base -- which is, for the most part, attached to the production sector -- to a thorough analysis; and not only from the viewpoint of its orientation. To be assessed particularly is how the results of the scientists' and designers' work are reflected in production, in the supply of products that are competitive by international standards and which are up to the parameters of the top producers in the world.

We will thus be interested not only in an analysis of the state of affairs but, in particular, in conclusions. Their outcome should be better management and a more effective influence on and encouragement of scientific and technical progress in all spheres of the national economy, from top to bottom.

At the same time we consider it essential to pay far greater attention to the human factor -- to the protagonist of scientific and technical progress. Therefore, we want to solve, together with trade union bodies, questions connected with the social status and material appreciation of designers, engineers and other creative workers of the preproduction stage.

To More Flexibly Adapt the Structure of Production to Needs

In the management of economic processes we must also pay greater attention to much more flexibly and speedily adapting the structure of production to the structure of needs.

We all know what problems emerge and what the consequences are when this process does not take the planned, desirable course -- breakdowns occur in supplier-consumer relations, in exports, in capital investment as well as on the domestic market. It thus also occurs that part of the produced goods remains in the warehouses and in the form of stocks that keep growing and eat away from our common piece of pie.

In connection with preparations for the 1982 plan, an analysis of the structure of stocks is being carried out, and the possibilities of marketing them at home or abroad are being examined. Measures are being prepared at the same time aimed at encouraging a speedier turnover of stocks and reinforcing the economic disadvantage of their unplanned increases.

I would like to stress again that the characteristic feature of this year's plan is striving for maximum economy in all sectors. That is evidenced by our intentions in the savings of fuels and power, metals and other raw and production materials. Measures in the sphere of capital investment are also telling in this respect, especially with respect to the overall amount of investments in the current year and the substantial reduction in starting new projects. The policy of savings is also being consistently implemented in the sphere of the foreign currency economy, in imports.

It must be considered that the savings do not concern the production sphere alone. We are also trying to acquire resources where, as we believe, they are not fully and economically utilized. The CPCZ Central Committee Plenum last October already formulated, in line with the conclusions of the 16th congress, the program of economies in the nonproduction sphere as well as in the state and economic apparatus.

The government will have to set itself the task of reducing, in the entire economic and state mechanism, the number of those working in management and administration -- on a differential basis, through improved and more rational organization of administrative work -- by 10-20 percent by the end of 1985.

Every link of management must reexamine and assess the inevitability of the range of all kinds of guidelines and instructions, forms, statistical data and so forth and, within the sphere of its activity, take the necessary measures and come up with initiative proposals in this direction.

Greater economy must also be achieved in the operation of official cars. We intend to reduce the number of [official] passenger cars, in accordance with specific conditions, 10-30 percent compared with 1981, more consistently utilize vehicles with lower power and reassess the extent, expediency and economy of trips. We will markedly reduce nonproductive expenditures of all kinds, especially sums earmarked for hospitality, public relations, tours of duty, symposiums and seminars. At the same time we will introduce stricter regulations into other personal expenditures. We must adopt a more economical conduct abroad, regardless of whether this concerns expense accounts for trips abroad or other expenditures.

In enhancing thrift, an even greater role must be played by inspection and control activities.

The adopted measures regarding thrift must not be perceived as a single, nonrecurring action. It is an open program, which we will further implement and develop in accordance with the needs of the national economy's effective development.

In plain terms, the entire management activity and the work of all of us must lead toward a more pronounced progress in the decisive sphere: the intensification of the national economy. For what is now becoming apparent is that the initial results do not correspond to our needs. The best enterprises show that our potentials are greater.

The problems confronting us are not new. What is new -- and this has been stressed many times -- is the degree of urgency of their speedy and positive solution. We must keep constantly in mind that there is a direct, immediate connection between progress in this and other areas on the one hand and our citizens' living standards on the other.

The CPCZ Central Committee constantly and emphatically draws attention to precisely this fact, in the interest of enabling us to fulfill under new, very exacting conditions the resolution of the 16th congress: to maintain and, in accordance with the possibilities created by us, to improve further the present living standards and to consolidate the attained social guarantees.

After all, even last year -- which had its weak spots from the viewpoint of fulfilling the planned production tasks, especially considering the lower results of our agriculture -- did not signify any stagnation as to living standards. After all, the population's nominal incomes increased 2.8 percent compared with 1980 and real incomes 2 percent. The retail trade turnover increased 2 percent and the increment in deposits was almost Kcs11 billion.

A substantial contribution to improving the housing standards was the construction of 94,000 apartments last year.

That does not mean, of course, that in this area -- in the area of living standards -- everything is as we would wish it to be.

Conditions of a Balanced Domestic Market

That applies in particular to shortcomings on the domestic market and in services for the population, and to the complexity and quality of the housing construction. There are a number of things in this area that require improvement.

A balanced domestic market, where the supplies of goods correspond to the demands of the consumers, is a key political question. It influences the behavior and attitudes of the people, it influences productivity and work initiative. That is why this area must be in the forefront of our interest. It is understandable that the basis for the solution of this problem rests in production: Industry, agriculture and services must supply the market with goods in the demanded quantity, variety and quality. That is the main path of satisfying the needs of the people. It is here, with all the producers -- agricultural and food industry workers, engineering workers, workers in the light and timber processing industries, as well as in cooperatives and services -- that there exist many untapped and unused potentials.

Nevertheless in some areas, in view of the overall national economic factors, we must realistically assess what is and what is not within our capabilities. At this point it will be necessary to decide how to influence the standards and aims of society's consumption.

In this connection I would like to mention what is now the subject of debates, discussions and some disquiet on the domestic market: the price measures in preparation. As of 30 January we intend to raise the prices of certain kinds of meat and meat products, including poultry, fish and game, as well as the products made from them, rice, cigarettes and tobacco products, wines, rum and home-produced vodka. I am saying openly that the rises in retail prices concern only the products that I have stated. That is why the increased buying of certain kinds of foodstuffs, such as sugar, flour, salt, and so forth have been and are quite unfounded, but have recently been and are witnessed in some places. As far as the rise in prices of certain kinds of cigarettes, tobacco products, wines and the aforementioned kinds of alcoholic products are concerned, there is no need to go into great detail to justify the reasons that have led us to this. They consist first in the limited sources of domestic raw materials for production and, as you yourselves admit, foreign currency is necessary for more important purchases.

Another important reason, however, is the health reason: the endeavor to limit today's disproportionately high and constantly increasing consumption of alcohol and tobacco products. For the sake of information I would like to say that the average increases in prices of these products is 30 percent for cigarettes, 39 percent for tobacco products, 18 percent for wines, 19 percent for rum and 25 percent for home-produced vodka.

Several important circumstances led us toward increasing the prices of meat and meat products on average by 27 percent; in quality meat by 41 percent on average, and by 17 percent in sausages and smoked meat products. Believe me, comrades, we did not approach this undoubtedly unpopular step lightly, and without forethought.

The Purpose of the Price Measures

This matter was the subject of many discussions and debates, several times in the past and not only last year. It was the subject of consultations of party leadership, trade unions and the government. We took into consideration several circumstances. Of course, we were also seeking possibilities of an alternative solution; we weighed all the economic and political pros and cons. In the end, after careful consideration, we decided to increase the prices of meat and meat products. We are aware of the fact that this decision will influence every family, and not everywhere will it be received with understanding. But we must take this into account. The problem is that the motivation of any political and economic decision cannot depend on its being so-called popular or unpopular; it is either necessary and the only one possible or not. Politics and economics cannot follow pious desires. They must stem from and must respect realistic facts and well-tried realities. And it is precisely this well-considered decision that stems from these principles.

What then are the main reasons that lead us to this? It is known that we belong among the front-ranking countries in Europe in the annual per capita consumption of meat and meat products which reached 85 kg, and including fish 91 kg.

In line with the party's economic policy it has been possible in the long term to maintain the stability of retail prices of basic foodstuffs. The realization of this policy has not been easy since here too an impact was felt from several external and internal economic factors whether they are caused by the growth of the world prices of raw materials, fluctuations in agricultural production or -- and this is an important question -- by the effectiveness and quality of our own work. The maintenance of stable retail prices of basic foodstuffs has required ever growing subsidies from the state budget. According to rough calculations a Kcs100 food basket in our country requires about Kcs40 from state subsidies.

Given the high average consumption of meat and meat products, the demand has not been fully satisfied for several years, especially as to variety. The standard of supplies in various places and areas also frequently varies greatly.

It is also affected by the intensity of tourism and certain other influences, including shortcomings in the distribution network. Although for several years we have been regulating meat allocations to various regions, districts and stores, we are unable to satisfy the ever rising demand. The small price differences and the relatively low cost of meat and meat products create a constant pressure on the further raising of their consumption which, of course, as I have already stated, is very difficult to ensure as to quantity and variety.

Added to this is another aspect: In the preparation of meals at home and public catering, meat is the easiest and handiest material which does not require complicated and time-consuming preparation. The small price differences between various types of meat and meat products cause demand to be concentrated on the best types. The situation in the world is different: While in those countries where demand is "fully satisfied" the price of tenderloin is almost 4.5 times higher than the price of stewing beef; in our country the difference is only a little over double. At the same time few people realize that one slaughtered animal produces 15-16 kg of roast beef and 5 kg of tenderloin. The situation in pork is similar: One slaughtered animal produces only 13 kg of boneless joint and 11 kg of quality roast. The small price differences and relatively low prices also cause considerable waste, wasteful use and spoiling of these foodstuffs.

Despite these facts the current prices of meat and meat products, with the exception of partial adjustments in 1966, have been valid for 28 years since the year 1953. But in this time many things have changed both in our country and in the world. It is enough to recall some basic facts: From 1965-81 the average monthly income rose from Kcs1,493 to Kcs2,690. Still more pronounced was the rise in the annual monetary incomes per capita: from Kcs10,800 to Kcs23,960 in 1981. During the same period, living costs rose by approximately 23 percent.

The import of Agricultural Raw Materials Is Becoming Increasingly Expensive

However, the most serious fact is that in the last 10 years the prices of agricultural and other raw materials have considerably risen on the foreign markets. For example, in 1970 it cost us Kcs1,214 billion to import 1 million tons of grain, in 1975 it cost Kcs1,838 billion, and in 1979 Kcs2,652 billion. During the same period of time the price of soybean products increased almost threefold and the price of fish meal more than 2.5 times.

To ensure the high standard of animal production and thus also the high consumption of foodstuffs of animal origin, in the Sixth 5-Year Plan we had to import 7.8 million tons of grain and more than 3.6 million tons of concentrated protein fodder.

Anyone can figure out how many billions of korunas we had to pay, taking into consideration the high prices of grain and other fodder. In recent years we have been producing almost one fourth of the consumed meat and meat products from imported fodder.

And because there can be no doubt that the prices of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials on the foreign markets will continue to grow, we can by no means afford these expensive imports at the present level.

For this reason the 16th congress so urgently stressed that it is necessary to gradually achieve self-sufficiency in grain production and to further increase our general self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs, so that their production is increasingly ensured from domestic sources, and the effectiveness of agricultural production is also enhanced.

In contemplating the changes in the retail prices of meat and meat products, we also could not fail to consider that, as a result of external and internal influences, the costs of meat production have grown considerably. The current costs exceed retail prices by 40 percent on average. This means in practice that every kg of beef, for example, is subsidized with Kcs19 from the state budget, and every kg of pork or poultry with roughly Kcs5.

However, when we add to this the costs connected with fodder imports, then these subsidies are much higher, especially as to pork and poultry.

I would like to stress, however, that in dealing with the prices of meat and meat products, we did not consider merely the economic and financial aspects of the problem. We still proceed from the conclusions of the 16th congress, which stressed that a price does not have merely an economic function, but that it also plays a social role.

That is why, despite the increase in the prices of meat and meat products, we will continue to subsidize these prices, albeit on a smaller scale.

We are carrying out the price increase on a very differentiated basis, depending on the quality and the demand for individual types of meat.

That is borne out, among other things, by the fact that of the total volume of sales, the retail price of 44 percent of meat cuts and meat products is retained. Of this, the price of 40 percent of pork cuts and 21 percent of beef cuts remains unchanged. The price of 31 percent of meat cuts from the overall volume of sales is thus retained. As for meat products, the existing price is retained in the case of 69 percent of the total volume of sales.

The increase in the retail prices is also reflected in prices in restaurants, graded according to the type of restaurant.

Measures of Social Character

An integral part of our decision to raise the prices of meat and meat products are measures, adopted by the government in agreement with the Central Council of Trade Unions, mitigating their impact on family budgets, especially in the case of families with children and old-age pensioners. The increase in the prices of meat and meat products represents an average increase of per capita expenditures of roughly Kcs40 a month.

In keeping with the principles of our social policy we are, therefore, increasing child allowances by Kcs40 per child and month.

We will add an additional Kcs2.2 billion to the overall child allowances paid so far, which amounted to Kcs15 billion annually.

The maternity allowance will also be increased by Kcs100 a month affecting 210,000 women. The allowance for wives of soldiers in basic military training who, unprovided for, are taking care of children up to 3 years of age or who cannot earn wages for other serious reasons, will be increased by the same amount. These measures will help young families to maintain an adequate standard of living.

In school and university cafeterias, in kindergartens, nurseries and in hospitals the price increase will be fully covered out of the state budget and will not burden the family budgets.

Moreover, we are adjusting the lowest pension: In the case of individuals from Kcs780 to Kcs880, that is by Kcs100. In those cases where a husband and wife are living on such a pension, the increases will be from the present Kcs1,330 to Kcs1,500, that is by Kcs170.

Other pensions up to Kcs1,200 will be increased by Kcs40, and pensions exceeding Kcs1,200 by Kcs30 a month. This increase affects 3.3 million of our citizens.

We are also not forgetting invalids and disabled citizens. We are amending measures also in the health insurance of persons who are alone. In the future, we want to continue in not reducing their health benefits while they are under hospital care. They will receive full benefits.

In the sphere of plant cafeterias for the working people, the increases in the retail prices of foodstuffs will mean -- with the preservation of the present structures of the menu -- that the purchase price of foodstuffs for one portion will increase approximately Kcs0.90. However, in view of the fact that this is a progressive form of providing food for the working people and that we are interested in its further development (the people who eat in plant cafeterias number 2.7 million), the prices of meals in these cafeterias will increase only by half of the quoted amount; the second half will be covered from the funds of the enterprise in question.

I believe that there is no need to stress that all these measures will require a considerable increase of financial resources provided by the state for social consumption and social care. This increase represents Kcs4,460 billion.

The increase and the differentiated amendment of prices is considered, of course, to be not the only way of better economizing meat and meat products.

The fourth session of the party's Central Committee last October discussed the issues of agricultural production in detail. Among other things, we decided on enhancing the material interest in growing the desired agricultural products. The conclusions of this session must be consistently implemented in all decisive sectors, beginning with agricultural and food production, and embracing trade and consumption. This also includes the production, storage and economic use of fodder, implementing structural changes in animal production with emphasis on the expansion of cattle raising and increasing the production of bulk fodder, including the development of production by smallholders and private breeders. Connected with this is higher valorization of basic raw materials in the meat industry, good work in trade, and leading and educating the consumer in accordance with the principles of health nutrition.

All this, understandably, concerns not only the production of foodstuffs, but also the supplies of industrial goods. At the end of last year we reduced the retail prices of some types of industrial goods. We had the opportunity to do it, and we made use of it. But we know that grave shortcomings exist regarding consumers' industrial goods. We know that here one has to do more, that one has to better and more flexibly react to the needs of the market, and more consistently make use of all reserves which we have in this sphere.

Everything Depends on the Results of Our Work

As was stated at the 16th CPCZ Congress, everything depends on the results of our work. As we work today, we will live tomorrow.

There is no doubt that ensuring enough fuels and energy has for years been one of the most important and at the same time one of the most difficult tasks which we must resolve together. This is the result of the ever increasing demand and difficulties regarding the production of individual types of fuels from domestic sources as well as from abroad. Compared with similar industrially advanced countries, we have high energy consumption per production unit. This is the result of our economy's structure -- antiquated technology in some sectors, the technical standard of some products as well as, in various contexts, the inadequate effectiveness of our national economy. The structure of fuels is not too favorable for us -- after all, in our consumption 62 percent are solid fuels. And we have to admit that when it comes to reducing our national economy's consumption of materials and energy, we continue to proceed slowly.

In 1960, the share of imported primary fuel-energy sources was less than 11 percent; today it is already 40 percent.

It is generally known that since 1973 the prices of fuels and energy have been rising considerably. We must take this into consideration also in our national economic policy. The balance in external relations requires that we gradually reduce in the current as well as in the next 5-year plan the share of imported fuel and energy in our overall domestic consumption.

Therefore we have decided for the 1982-85 period to reduce imports in this sphere. In the first place, this concerns crude oil. This year -- compared with 1980 -- the reduction will amount to about 2.6 million tons of standard fuel, and in the coming years it will be about 3.5 million tons of standard fuel.

Under these conditions, obviously, we are unable to ensure in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan such growth of the deliveries of primary fuels and energy as we had been used to in the past 25 years. When -- in the past 5-year plan -- the increment of domestic consumption of primary energy exceeded 11.5 million tons of standard fuel, then for the current 5-year period we are capable of ensuring an increment amounting to only about 4 million tons, and these only provided we carry out an extraordinary mobilization of our fuel-energy resources.

To express it simply -- a successful solution of the fuel-energy problem constitutes the fundamental condition for the further development of our economy. The path to that is well known. It consists of increasing the pace of reducing our national economy's demand for energy. It is in the rationalization of consumption and better valorization of fuels and energy. We are concentrating on a rapid development of nuclear engineering and especially on a better utilization of our own fuel-energy resources, of brown and bituminous coal and lignite.

Rationalization of consumption and better valorization of fuels and energy are without doubt in the forefront of our interest. It is known that specific investment expenses earmarked for rationalization purposes, for modernization of equipment in all industries which influence energy consumption are, when calculated on 1 ton of standard fuel, lower by one half than investments expended on gaining the same amount of standard fuel, whether by means of our extraction or imports. In 1980 and 1981, we adopted an extensive program of special measures with which we should achieve in the course of 5 years relative savings amounting to 13.5 million tons of standard fuel.

The results of last year, however, show that we did not fully achieve the set 2 percent of relative savings in relation to the national income. This shows that the rationalization process is not being given sufficient attention. The necessary demand to substantially reduce the material and energy demands of our national economy has not penetrated the practical management work of all links of management in the production and nonproduction spheres, including achieving the desired savings in households. Last year -- and there are signals of this happening also in the preparation of the plan for 1982 -- the investment intentions in the sphere of rationalization of fuel and energy consumption were implemented and are being prepared very inertly and inconsistently in places. It is also generally known that even with these necessary cuts in investment funds in general, it is these rationalization actions that have the necessary priority.

It is natural that better utilization of basic funds, overall reduction of the material requirements of production, enhancing quality and achieving top technological standards in as large a number of products as possible contribute toward the necessary savings in this sphere. In idle machinery and equipment and in production of poor quality, expended energy is wasted.

Accessible Reserves

We are aware of the fact that in reducing the energy requirements of our economy, gradual, purposefully directed changes of the whole structure of our economy -- simply a transition toward production requiring less energy -- must play its role. Obviously, such changes cannot be resolved from one year to another, but they must be projected into medium and long-term plans. Structural policy must be determined in close cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community. Today, obviously, it is necessary to concentrate on reserves which can be immediately mobilized.

Already when approving this year's plan we clearly stressed that the import of a smaller quantity of primary energy sources, above all of crude oil, creates a new situation. Production and the other consumers must draw the appropriate conclusions from this.

For this reason we put such great emphasis on conserving liquid fuels and other oil derivatives. Compared with 1980, this year we expect that the consumption of motor oil, light heating oil and some other light [svetle] oil products will drop 12-13 percent. This requires markedly reducing the use of light oil products for generating heat and of heating oil for generating power.

We are also orienting ourselves toward absolutely reducing our economy's demands on transportation. This presupposes markedly amending the division of transportation work. The [consumption] limits of motor fuels, set by the plan, give priority to transportation which ensures performance with the lowest standard consumption of motor fuels. This, in the first first place, is the CSAD's [Czechoslovak Automobile Transport] river, railroad and public freight transportation. By contrast, we count on a marked drop in enterprises' freight transportation -- according to the individual branches, compared with 1980, up to 20 percent -- and on effective restrictions of long-distance automobile transportation.

In the interest of reducing the consumption of motor gasoline, the rationalization of automobile transportation in the socialist sector consisting in particular of restricting passenger transportation, will continue this year. The deliveries of motor gasoline for the population are ensured; the quantity corresponds to the anticipated sales which have considerably dropped since the prices were increased last October.

We have also decided on additional levies for overstepping the binding limits on selected kinds of crude oil products, on expanding the production of regulating and measuring technology for heating and for preparing warm nondrinking [uzitkova] water, and on increasing the deliveries of economical lighting fixtures. Directives have also been prepared for the rational use of thermal energy in heating and in the deliveries of warm nondrinking water for the population and for use in operations.

In this connection we have issued instructions for checking on the power efficiency and utility values of the currently produced appliances for individual heating with all kinds of fuel, and for ensuring the production of perfected types of these appliances.

On the whole, we have here a series of operational and long-term measures which affect practically every sphere of our national economy. Rewards and other preferential treatment will be granted to individuals and collectives which will achieve savings; at the same time those who overstep the fixed norms will suffer. If these measures are to have the best possible effect -- and surely we all are interested in this -- it is necessary not to postpone uncompromisingly pushing through their consistent implementation.

It is a well-known fact that we produce 87 percent of electric power in classic thermal power stations which burn coal. The hydroelectric power stations are contributing 5.6 percent to our power balance. Today our efforts are aimed at renewing and rebuilding small electric power stations lying on waterways; a specific program has been worked out, which must now be realized along the lines of many different organizations.

The decisive electric power increases can be ensured by further developing nuclear engineering. The smooth and reliable functioning of the two blocks of our first atomic power station in Jaslovske Bohunice are, even today, of extraordinary significance for our power system. The production of more than 5 billion kwh, planned for this year, equals in terms of energy more than 5 million tons of brown coal. It thus contributes 7 percent to the statewide electricity production. In 1985 the electricity produced by nuclear power stations should already amount to 15 billion kwh.

In keeping with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, it is necessary to put into operation by the end of the current 5-year plan in the nuclear power stations: two further blocks in Jaslovske Bohunice and three in Dukovany; that is, a total of five nuclear power blocks with over 440 reactors.

This is an extremely exacting task. In order to fulfill it, it is necessary to improve the planning, preparation and realization of the pertinent projects. It is particularly important to appropriately concentrate blueprint, construction and assembly facilities, to intensify the progress of work at these projects, and to improve their management.

We cannot be satisfied with the course of construction to date. The organizations of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, of Construction and Fuel, and of Power Engineering already have the necessary experience in producing and buiding nuclear installations, and we are thus justified in demanding that they adhere to current deadlines in production, in building preparations and in the assembly of facilities.

Further Nuclear Power Stations

At the same time, we are establishing further prerequisites for ensuring electricity increases after 1985.

Construction work has started on the nuclear power station in Mochovce, where four 440-MW blocks will be installed. At the same time we are preparing, and starting work on, the largest electric power station in Czechoslovakia, in cooperation with the Soviet Union; gradually, in the Eighth and Ninth 5-Year Plans, four blocks are to be installed in the South Bohemia Region, each of them with an output of 1000 mw and all representing yet another generation of nuclear power stations with economically significant savings both in construction and in operation.

Naturally, our basic attention must be aimed at developing the coal industry. As far back as the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we concentrated on achieving a striking increase of coal extraction. While we extracted 109.5 million tons of coal in 1970, in 1981 the figure was almost 123 million tons. At the same time we must bear in mind the increasingly deteriorating geological mining conditions, characterized by increasingly deeper extraction, worsened climatic conditions in the working places in mines, and the necessity to work seams of small and variable thickness. The situation is all the more complicated since it is exactly because of these conditions that the necessary machinery has not been developed even in other states with well-developed mining.

We are also noting a deterioration of technical conditions in the surface mines of the two basins of the Podkruskohorsko, where the ratio between the removal of the overburden and the extracted coal is growing, and its extraction frequently has to be concentrated in leftover caissons [zbytkove pilire] in the border areas of the coal fields. Extraction is increasingly getting us into places disrupted by former deep extraction.

You yourself know best the deteriorating extraction conditions, and we all know very well about the high costs of ensuring extraction, about the considerable efforts this requires.

With regard to last year, we must openly confess that it was only by exerting extraordinary effort and means, and due to the miners' exemplary devotion, leading to the extraction of 3.8 million tons of coal on their days off, that we succeeded in accomplishing the planned extraction, even though with a small shortfall. With the exception of the North Bohemian basin, which was fulfilling the plan up to the autumn months, all basins coped with the planned tasks. The complicated conditions in the last quarter affected the extraction figures. At the same time the Sokolov miners extracted 485,000 tons over and above the plan, thus helping -- together with the other basins -- to alleviate the consequences of nonfulfillment in the North Bohemian brown coal basin in the last quarter of last year.

We must treat the structure of coal deliveries with the same attention. In view of the fact that the share of graded fuel has dropped, it has become necessary to direct the deliveries so as to cover the population's needs in particular on a priority basis.

Of equal significance is the fact that we had at our disposal only smaller amounts of coal suitable for coking. It is known that, bearing in mind the extraordinary mining occurrences, we had reduced the extraction plan for the Ostrava-Karvina basin by 325,000 tons.

Of course, to all this we must add that the general level of solid fuel deliveries and particularly the setting-up of coal piles in electric power stations were also adversely influenced by the fact that coal deliveries for power-generating purposes from the Polish People's Republic, as well as the deliveries of electricity from the Romanian Socialist Republic, did not occur in the originally planned amounts.

The Irreplaceable Nature of Solid Fuel

The appraisal of the past period and also the present days both prove to us, to the fullest extent, the irreplaceable share of solid fuel in our fuel-power balance. That is why we are devoting the greatest attention to matters of coal extraction, both in setting apart the resources and means for ensuring the development of extraction facilities, and in enhancing the social significance, attractiveness and a safety of mining work.

The facts mentioned here can be documented by a number of specific measures, anchored in the documents of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the CSSR Government and the appropriate trade union bodies.

The government has already approved a number of measures concerning the problems of coal extraction from quarries. Their purpose is to speed up the construction of technical facilities, and to modernize and reconstruct them. Apart from other things, a few days ago measures were also adopted for exceptionally increasing the number of qualified workers from the organizations of other branches; they are to strengthen the North Bohemian coal basin in 1982-85.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Central Council of Trade Unions and the government have also included in the working agenda for the first half year of 1982 deliberations on the program of developing the North Bohemian brown coal basin up to 1990, which is to follow up the document adopted on the North Bohemia Region in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The program will fix the basic directions of the region's mining, technical, investment and economic development.

Undoubtedly, the improvement of preparations for extraction, and for extraction proper in surface mines will depend on the reliable technology of large machines, including auxiliary and supplementary machinery, serviced by qualified collectives. It is becoming apparent that it is exactly the preparation and direction of these collectives that the enterprises and concerns, especially in the Most basin, should improve more emphatically.

It is impossible to be lastingly satisfied with the current low outputs of large machinery, especially in the removal of the overburden; it is imperative to seek out all accessible ways of enhancing the utilization of extraction technology in terms of time and output. For fully utilizing this high-performance equipment, we must also improve the cooperation of extraction and supplier organizations on all management levels and in all phases of production and utilization, from the construction of a machine up to its reliable operation. The Ministries of Fuel and Power, of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering and of the Electric Engineering Industry must also consistently comply with the agreed program of general repairs, reconstruction and innovation of technological complexes; of capital construction, and of technical advance.

In order to extract 96.7 million tons of brown coal this year, it is most necessary to achieve the planned increase of soil removal in both Podkrusnohorsko basins, thus increasing the extractable coal reserves, particularly in certain quarries.

In any case, during the course of the summer period, it is necessary to establish conditions for ensuring the necessary coal reserves on the piles of electric power stations, which would establish operational certainties against all and any chance occurrences in the next winter period. In this sense I appeal to you and to your colleagues to ensure this task by your working initiative and devotion.

The Key Position of Mines

With the same attention, we approach the creation of reliable and secure conditions for ensuring extraction in deep mines.

In the bituminous coal mines, prerequisites for maintaining the existing level of production must be systematically created. To achieve this objective, a number of concrete measures were adopted in the past years. By this I mean, for example, the higher wages for miners working in mines with complex geological conditions, and the technical-organizational measures aimed at improving the safety and hygiene of work, including the deliveries of new technology.

As to ensuring [the supplies of] bituminous coal, the Ostrava-Karvina basin is of key importance; its role as an important supplier of coking coal is irreplaceable. The coal resources of this basin and their structure hold the dominant position not only as regards satisfying and further expanding the needs of our metallurgy, but also of the economies of a number of the fraternal socialist countries.

In order to maintain the existing annual production of the OKD [Ostrava-Karvina Mines] concern until 1985, the CSSR Government last week adopted a decision which creates further prerequisites for achieving comprehensive preparedness, be it in the sphere of capital construction, increasing the workforce, realizing selected vital projects, modernizing the engineering base, resolving housing issues and other spheres.

We are well aware that the greater part of the best quality and economically accessible coal deposits of the Ostrava-Karvina basin have been exhausted. Ensuring them at present, but especially in the future, will be technically as well as economically a very demanding and complicated task.

Our task is to gradually raise the degree of mechanization of all exacting operations of the mining cycle. We are incapable of ensuring all the necessary machinery from our own production. We are forced to buy some of the vital complexes of mining technology from the socialist countries which have advanced mining engineering, especially the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, as well as from capitalist firms.

These imports are very demanding economically. If, in the past, the equipping of one working face in the Karvina basin region used to cost Kcs100,000-200,000, the equipping of such a working face with a mechanical support and with extraction and transportation machinery now costs Kcs70-100 million. But in spite of that, last year and this year we allocated considerably sums of foreign currency for importing some requested equipment, particularly in order to improve work safety in risky conditions. What is involved are above all antitremor linings, driving and drilling machinery, mechanisms for the maintenance of shafts and rescue and safety equipment.

Rational Management

One has to keep on inculcating in the minds of all members of mining collectives the principle of the maximal and rational utilization of the entrusted technology. Experience from almost all basins, and especially from the Ostrava-Karvina basin, reveals a number of approaches of truly socialist managers regarding the long-term use of and care for these expensive basic assets, be it by the leading brigades of foremen Zabcik, Laskovsky or Svacek, by some socialist labor brigades from Slovak mines, from the Kladno mines or from both Podkrusnohorske basins.

Precisely by a more profound and more massive generalization of the experience and exemplary approach of these leading brigades, we should embark upon the path of a better balanced fulfillment of the shift, daily, 10-day and, monthly production tasks, and of better technological discipline. This is also evidenced by the examples of hundreds of new records and top performance in extraction and driving, of a high standard of work safety.

We still have considerable untapped potential for purposeful and planned orientation of creative and work initiative. Making use of it is the basic prerequisite for successfully coping with this year's plan, which entrusts us with the task of extracting 124 million tons of coal and lignite; that is 1 million tons more than we extracted last year.

At the beginning of this year we are having difficulties with fulfilling the plan, especially as to brown coal. Even though production has been improving recently, we are forced -- to avoid unforeseen risks -- to reduce the diagrams of electricity consumption to large-scale consumers in February by 2.9 percent on the average. At the same time, our common objective must be that the overall annual deliveries of electric energy be fulfilled in accordance with the plan.

As to our ore mining, it shows that the general situation on the world market for raw materials requires that we make a far greater use of our domestic ore and other mineral resouces.

Also here, we will embark upon the path of expanding the existing capacities for extracting and processing ores. Scientific-technical progress oriented toward shortening the cycle from the geological survey through the extraction and processing of ores to the production of the metal itself must assist us in this.

The plan in the ore as well as non-ore mining was exceeded last year. We are convinced that also this year extraction will be ensured, and not only for ores and magnesite.

The exacting nature of the extraction tasks in the coal industry and in the rest of mining requires considerably more purposefully utilizing scientific and technical findings, beginning with mining surveys, through planning, capital construction, the extraction process itself all the way to the final processing and refining of the extracted raw materials.

Here we realize that in Czechoslovakia we have some particularly difficult specific problems, such as, for example, extraction in very low seams, steeply inclined seams and saddle [sedlove] seams, or mining work at great depths, the complex structures of formations or the unfavorable microclimatic conditions at worksites.

Here we expect a greater contribution and creative activity from the mining technical intelligentsia, which must react to these needs concretely and in time.

The exactiness and the ensuring of the production-economic tasks in coal, uranium and other mining to cover the needs of our national economy this year, as well as in the years to come, requires, in addition to the deliveries of the latest sophisticated machinery, also further utilizing the results of scientific and technical development, deepening the organizational and managerial efforts and better stabilizing manpower.

We do not conceal that in recent years we have not been successful in gaining the necessary structure and level of manpower for mining professions. This certainly depends on many factors. The hard work, the shift work, the influence of working underground and at other worksites on the health of miners, the work during off-days as well as certain risks arising from the character of this profession have created a situation in which it is increasingly difficult to recruit new workers for the mining sector. Fluctuation is on the increase. We also cannot overlook trends in the state of health of some categories of workers, especially those underground.

Therefore -- on the basis of the resolutions of the 16th congress -- after considering our possibilities, the Presidium of our party's Central Committee, the federal government and the Central Council of Trade Unions recently adopted measures aimed at further deepening and improving the social care for and the living and working conditions of the working people in mining.

Further Improvement of Miners' Conditions

The purpose of the aforementioned measures is to markedly improve miners' earning opportunities and the material security of those employees who, because of their affected health, switch to a different type of work. Considerable changes are occurring in the miners' pension insurance as well as in the care for their health. The conditions for recruiting workers for mining will also be improved.

Approved in the first place were some wage amendments for miners in underground and strip mines, including uranium, ore and magnesite mines.

For underground mining work wages will be increased by 13.5 percent, and for work in strip mines by 6.7 percent. The increases will depend on the performance and quality of work delivered, on the work of each individual. We assume that when the extraction plan is fulfilled, the wages in underground mines will rise 15-18 percent, and in the strip mining sector 10-12 percent.

Also the technical-economic personnel responsible for sectors, that is, especially the area foremen and maintenance technicians, will get up to 10 percent basic salary increases. At the same time we decided that we will pay special bonuses to miners and the technical-economic personnel on regular shift work.

These measures constitute not only a greater appreciation of the miners' exhausting work, but also the strengthening of their social status. The wage position of miners vis-a-vis other branches of professions will markedly improve.

Almost Kcs1 billion annually has been allocated for these wage amendments.

Further, the government instructed the minister of labor and social affairs and the minister of fuel and power to assess the possibilities and the forms of resolving the wages of the employees of coal preparation plants and sorting plants, and of professions connected with them. It also gave its assent to the preparation of the unification of the forms and extent of preferential wages, which was introduced in the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in underground mines, risky worksites and on worksites with unfavorable microclimatic conditions.

The amended wage scale will become valid on 1 April 1982. We expect the economic workers and officials of party and trade union organizations on all levels to ensure it well politically, technically and organizationally. Furthermore, we expect them to think over the current standards of work organization and the possibilities for ensuring higher extraction tasks and the increase of labor productivity.

Part and parcel of the adopted measures is also improving the pension system, which emphatically strengthens the social certaintie; of miners constantly working underground in deep mines. For the purposes of pension insurance, the current condition of 20 years of work in the first working category is reduced to at least 15 years. At the same time, the condition will be cancelled that at the time he is eligible for retirement, a miner must be working underground. Apart from that, we also want to give a better evaluation to the work of those who had worked underground for less than 15 years: in calculating the pension, this period of time will receive more emphatic advantages. For instance, a miner earning Kcs 5,000 after working 10 years underground will receive an additional Kcs 210 to his pension; and Kcs 330 if he worked 14 years.

For miners who worked at least 15 years underground in the mines, the current pension ceiling will be raised from Kcs2,500 to Kcs3,000.

By further improving the health insurance conditions, we want to make the miners' living standards commensurate with their earnings even at the time they are ill. We count on adjusting the sick pay during temporary incapacitation for work due to illness or accident by raising the maximum limit of calculable daily net wages from the present Kcs120 to Kcs180. This means that the sick pay of a miner earning an average of Kcs5,000 will increase by Kcs1,000-1,200 per calendar month, according to the number of working days in the month in question. This adjustment will also apply to those working in quarries and to the removal of the overburden, where difficult weather conditions are causing more frequent and longer-lasting incapacitation for work.

We are also adjusting the special benefits for miners transferred to other work, or released to work in some other organization, either because they are threatened by a professional disease or due to expired exposure period. Undoubtedly, in 1968-80 -- that means during the last 12 years -- the miners' earnings have strikingly increased. We have therefore decided to carry out a so-called partial valorization; that is, to raise the special benefits.

Additional Annual Leave of Extraordinary Shifts

Many miners are also working on their free Saturdays, so as to ensure the extraction tasks. The solution adopted on the suggestion of the minister of fuel and power industry and of the trade union bodies consists of granting 4-10 days of additional annual leave for every Saturday worked within the fixed extraction schedules. It would be most desirable for the ministry and the economic production units, together with the trade union bodies, to establish within a short time the necessary conditions for using this free time of the miners primarily for organizing medical rehabilitation and preventive treatment in sanatoriums and treatment institutions, which should be earmarked and reconstructed for this purpose.

In connection with the adjustments previously mentioned, it has also been decided to amend the law on the loyalty bonuses for miners. Although the rate brackets of the miners' loyalty bonuses for the last mining year have already been extended within the valid law, to an annual expenditure of about Kcs90 million more than heretofore, this measures nevertheless does not solve all problems.

Already this year we will carry out the first phase of the adjustment of loyalty bonuses by raising, in deep mines, the highest loyalty bonus rate from the current Kcs3,800 to Kcs 5,300; and in surface extraction from the current Kcs3,800 to Kcs4,800.

New measures are also being taken in catering for miners during the working shifts. In this respect progress was achieved even earlier, particularly due to the snacks for the miners provided free of charge. This form of caring for the nourishment of workers in deep mines will be expanded to include also surface mines.

Side by side with the social and wage measures, great attention must be devoted to matters of health. The entire health sector and that of medical care are currently being dealt with by the Ministry of Health, and will be discussed both by the party's Presidium and by the government. Within the framework of these measures, we want to specifically resolve the immediate problems connected with the hygiene and health of our miners, and also establish conditions for preventing professional diseases.

The federal government has also adopted measures for improving recruitment and strengthening the stability of people working in mining. In view of the exacting tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, it is not only necessary to win further necessary workers for our mines, but also to ensure their corresponding structure.

It is also a matter of exchanging workers in the most exposed working places underground, and of substantially improving the qualifications and quality structure of workers in the mines.

In order to improve recruitment of miner apprentices, the government -- among other things -- has also approved a most advantageous 5-year working-savings project. The appropriate organization will be making the deposits; and in 5 years an apprentice will thus acquire at least Kcs12,000 -- naturally on condition that he properly finish his apprenticeship in the field in question and that he continue working in it.

Organized recruitment must be ensured first of all by the mine organization; but at the same time it will need effective help from other branches of the national economy.

What an important factor a sufficient number of modern apartments is for winning workers over to the mining profession is known. That is why we expect the most pressing needs of the miners to be satisfied to a greater degree than so far envisaged by the Seventh 5-Year Plan, even in spite of the proposed cuts in the overall volume of housing construction. Apart from that, it has been decided to strengthen individual construction of family homes. In this we proceed from the successful experiments in the concerns of our uranium industry and in the North Bohemian brown coal mines. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, a selected circle of workers in deep-mine and quarry operations will be enabled to build roughly 3,000 family homes, on condition that the total amount of financial subsidy does not overstep Kcs100,000.

Apart from these measures in mining, we also envisage a differentiated wage increase in support of the decisive planned tasks and for enhancing the stabilization of certain professions, above all railroad transportation, engineering, metallurgy, building industry and outdoor assembly work. Simultaneously, we are giving preference to nonstop operations.

Honorable Mining Work

The adopted measures represent one of the greatest contributions to futher improving material and social security and the living standards of people working in the mining industry. These are the most extensive measures carried out in this sphere since 1951, when the party and government had most effectively supported the development of this branch.

All this shows the constant care devoted by our communist party to the mining profession and the people working in it. The harsh, literally man's work, which we highly respect, is fully justified and must have an honorable front place in our society.

The party's Central Committee Presidium, the Central Council of Trade Unions and the CSSR Government are convinced that the miners will reply to them in their own way -- by fully supporting the CPCZ's policy and by further developing working initiative for fulfilling the exacting tasks of the plan in 1982 and in the other years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Face to face with the none-too-easy tasks, the successful accomplishment of which is the condition for the further all-round advance of our society, we deeply realize the difficulties and complications of the situation on the international stage. High unemployment figures, crises, shocks and unresolved political and social conflicts of the capitalist world are accompanied today by an armaments fever and by war threats, as the current American administration is showing in everyday practice.

For this reason we have such profound thoughts about the fate of the entire socialist community, about the cause of peace which, for us, is the imperative of our times.

At the same time we are fully standing on the side of the patriots in the Polish People's Republic, so devoted to socialism. In December, the forces of the reaction and counterrevolution suffered a great defeat in that country. We also completely reject the gross Western meddling in the internal affairs of our northern neighbor, which had renewed legality and enthroned order by constitutional methods and in harmony with international law. In fact, no country can live in permanent chaos, without work, without the creative efforts of the masses. After all, People's Poland did only what was its sacred duty. And it is our turn to support by resolute acts the work of renewal embarked upon in the Polish People's Republic. The future of socialism in the country of our Polish friends is our affair as well; it is the affair of the entire socialist community.

It is left for me to add that, as in past years, we are even now relying on the honest and creative work of all those who regard this country as their home; of all those who have peace, our people's welfare and happiness at heart -- all those who are holding in their hands the present and future of our socialist fatherland. And in this sense we are also relying on you, on your understanding and selflessness.

Let us jointly do everything to fulfill, as successfully as possible, the goals and plans formulated by the 16th congress of our communist party in the interests of our citizen's peaceful and satisfied life. Let us do everything for the further upsurge of our beautiful fatherland, the CSSR.

RUDE PRAVO SEES NEED FOR BALANCED IMPORTS

AU011443 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "We and the World Economy"]

[Excerpts] It is known that our per capita consumption of meat and meat products has more than doubled since 1953. In meat consumption we have surpassed a number of industrial states and are holding one of the first places in Europe with our annual per capita consumption of 85.6 kg meat; including fish, the figure is 91 kg.

However, for achieving and maintaining this level we had to import almost 8 million tons of cereals in the Sixth 5-Year Plan and a further 3.6 million tons of concentrated albumina fodder to ensure our animal production. Approximately 25 percent of the meat consumed during the past 5-Year Plan was thus produced from imported fodder. Now the average costs for meat production are more than 40 percent higher than the average retail prices. If the import on one million tons of grain cost us Kcs1.2 billion in convertible currencies in 1970, it had already cost us Kcs2.6 billion in 1979.

The Fourth CPCZ Central Committee session categorically rejected the question of whether we should take the seemingly comfortable path of loans in freely convertible currencies, even though our debts in convertible currencies were adequate to the economic strength of our country and its economic potential. Hoever, not only for economic and financial, but particularly for political reasons we must strive for the maximum possible balance of external relations with the capitalist states. It is a correct decision, since to manage on debts means to live at the cost of the prospects of the national economy, as well as at the cost of future generations -- and this we neither can nor want to afford. Under the current usurious, roughly 20-percent rate of interest in the capitalist banks, large debts become a heavy, frequently unbearable burden, as is also confirmed by the current situation in a number of other states. And it is no secret that a state in debt can also become a target for political extortion, as is shown by the example of Poland, with its high rate of debts in the capitalist world.

At present the state provides Kcs40 in subsidies for every 100-korunas worth of foodstuffs.

This practically means that, for instance, every kilogram of beef is subsidized from the state budget by Kcs19, and port and poultry by Kcs 5. And if we add to this the costs connected with importing fodder, then these subsidies are substantially higher, particularly for pork and poultry. This is already intolerable. The prices of meat and foodstuffs will continue to be subsidized, but to a lesser extent.

FINANCE MINISTER LER VIEWS ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD290950 Prague CTK in English 0802 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 29 Jan (CTK) -- "We must respond to the more difficult conditions of economic development primarily by greater effort to gain higher effectiveness, economy and quality of labour", Finance Minister Leopold Ler said in an interview with RUDE PRAVO published today.

He noted that the Czechoslovak Government has taken measures to increase economy and they have already produced some results: Last year, for instance, the number of workers in state administration was 5 percent lower than in 1979; the number of motor vehicles and a passenger cars owned by enterprises declined by 17,000 and 20,000 respectively in the 1977-80 period; stricter criteria are applied to imports policy; a program of rationalizing metal consumption is being implemented, etc. These and other measures are followed up by a 1982-85 economy program approved by the Czechoslovak Government. It provides for a further lowering of the number of workers in management and administration by 10-20 percent, i.e. 60,000-70,000 people by 1985. The number of motor vehicles in enterprise possession is to be 10-30 percent under last year's figure. Unproductive spendings must be reduced, financial discipline strengthened and administrative work rationalized. Implementation of the adopted measures will be systematically checked. Failure to fulfil them will mean reduction of bonuses for the organizations and executives concerned.

PRICE OFFICE MINISTER EXPLAINS INCREASES

LD292302 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 29 Jan (CTK) -- "We can only distrubute what we create. Neither can we afford to sell more cheaply than we buy abroad and produce at home. The present situation compels us to cut imports only to the necessary extent. These are the basic reasons why the government adjusted retail prices". The reasons have been listed by Michal Sabolcik, minister in charge of the Federal Price Office, in an interview with the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY and the RUDE PRAVO daily.

He pointed out that prices must more effectively fulfil their economic function, positively influence production and economy, including development of personal consumption. In the socialist society they also have a social function. Michal Sabolcik noted that a high degree of satisfaction of the material needs of people has been attained in the course of the construction of socialism in Czechoslovakia. Since 1948 personal consumption has increased 4.2-fold, social consumption has risen 3.?-fold since 1961. The furnishing of households with consumer durables is on a high level; health care, social security, education and culture in Czechoslovakia gain international recognition. All this undoubtedly testifies to a high living standard. To preserve it, and secure social certainties for the coming years, it is necessary to increase the performance of the national economy and consistently work for effectiveness, quality and good management in all spheres.

The minister noted that food consumption has substantially increased in Czechoslovakia in the last few years. At present per capita annual consumption is 91 kilograms of meat and meat products and fish, 232 kg of milk and dairy products, (?316) eggs, [number indistinct] kg of sugar, 21.1 kg of fat and edible oils. This consumption is fully comparable with most industrialised states.

However, foodstuffs are also one of the items putting considerable strain on Czechoslovakia's trade balance. Especially in recent years they have been hard to get in the world market and many times have become a tool of political blackmail.

In order to secure the high level of consumption in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period [word indistinct] Czechoslovakia had to import an average of more than 1.5 million tonnes of grain each year to ensure livestock production. In addition, over 3.5 million tons of various components for feed concentrates had to be purchased abroad in the five years.

These imports put considerable demands on convertible currency funds and cannot be continued. Food consumption must now be secured through intensified domestic production and growth of its effectiveness. Livestock production increases must be achieved primarily through development of cattle breeding in which grasses are chief foodstuffs, and by raising livestock productivity. The development of concentrates, intensive production of pigs and poultry must be adapted to (?full) capacities, Michal Sabolcik stated.

He said the development of food consumption has been characterized mainly by a considerable increase in the consumption of meat and meat products. For instance, in 1980 the share of these products in the food retail trade turnover was 24.1 percent. As the monetary incomes of the population are growing, the demand for meat is growing too.

The relatively low prices of meat and meat products, and the price relations in this field, were thus getting into an ever greater conflict with the possibilities to meet the demand, as well as with meat production costs. In order to make the relation between consumption and resources more balanced, the government has decided to raise the retail prices of some kinds of meat and meat products. The retail prices are being increased depending on the demand for the particular kinds of meat.

In this connection prices in restaurants are going up 16-20 percent, according to category. The increased costs in school and student canteens, creches, nursery schools, hospitals and social care homes will be covered completely from the state budget.

Some social measures are also being taken especially in favour of old-age pensioners and families with children in connection with the price re-adjustment. Almost 5,000 million crowns annually will be spent on these purposes from the social sources.

"Now it is our joint task to preserve the attained standard of living. This depends on the performance and effectiveness of the national economy, on the results of work of each team and individual, simply on all workers. Our preconditions for developing the living standard of the whole society will only be commensurate with our work, with the quality and effectiveness of our social effort," the minister pointed out.

FUEL, POWER ECONOMY ASSESSED IN SLOVAKIA

AU011350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Bratislava, 28 Jan (CTK) -- This Thursday the People's Control Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] discussed in Bratislava the results of a check-up on the fulfillment of the tasks of the state target program on handling fuel and energy.

Among other things, it has become obvious that -- in view of the aggravated conditions for acquiring primary energy resources, particularly crude oil -- it is impossible to be satisfied with the current situation in economizing on fuel and power consumption. From the viewpoint of the present situation and the envisaged development, the current results must be regarded as minimum.

In these respects the committee discussed certain specific and stimulating measures for solving the ascertained problems and shortcomings.

WESTERN MILITARY SUPERIORITY WOULD MEAN WAR

DW020739 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 31 Jan 82

[From Inge Uessler's mailbag program]

[Text] I believe, Heinz Brittsche, that the question raised by Joerg Peters of Tharandt requires a public answer. He writes: Can you justify why the USSR cannot allow military superiority -- or to phrase my question differently; why doesn't the Soviet Union start disarming unilaterally?

[Brittsche] There are many reasons for this, Mr Peters. By the way, the socialist states, particularly the Soviet Union, have shown more than just good will for disarmament several times already. Where did the more than 100 proposals originate which have been submitted since the end of World War II for the purpose of reducing armaments and achieving world disarmament? However, it has not been just proposals but also deeds. I am thinking of the unilateral reduction of the Soviet armed forces in Europe through the withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. And is it not a concession when Leonid Brezhnev unilaterally offers to NATO, on the condition that a moratorium be accepted, to withdraw several SS-20 missiles from the European theater?

In all negotiations it can be demonstrated that we are extremely receptive to compromise. However, this willingness has a limit, and that is the limit of the approximate military balance. We cannot disarm unilaterally, let alone on a large scale, because this would allow the military superiority of NATO and thus the superiority of imperialism over socialism. This, however, is what the most reactionary circles of the United States and of the North Atlantic pact are seeking. Why? Because they seek to dictate from a position of strength to other peoples, including the socialist peoples, regarding how they should live.

Anyone who does not want or even resists this is supposed to be forced into submission by military force. We are witnessing this right now in El Salvador. There is also the aggression by Tel Aviv and Pretoria which act on the proxy of Washington. We also see this in NATO's brazen interference in Poland's domestic affairs.

Therefore, conceding military superiority to the imperialist states would ultimately mean war. This is exactly what history's bitter experiences teach us. Whenever militarist circles feel superior, they strike.

This is why two world wars and far more than 100 others have occured in this century alone -- wars costing millions of lives. The letters from the chief of the Imperial General Staff, Moltke, to the chief of the Austrian general staff, Konrad von (Hoetzendorf), eloquently reveal the exploitation to the chances of superiority [words indistinct]. The result is known. The protocol on the prewar meeting of the Nazi leadership in November 1937, named after Colonel (Hosbach), proceeds from the temporary military superiority in calculating when war should begin. The U.S. nuclear war plans against the Soviet Union, the [word indistinct] of May and operation "dropshot" of December 1949 likewise proceed from the assumption of U.S. superiority. This in no way differs with the Pentagon papers, the secret papers in which the most diversified variants of the war against the Vietnamese people had been fixed and ultimately put into practice.

This alone shows why we, as the most passionate and honest advocates of disarmament, cannot begin disarming unilaterally. There is too much at stake for humanity.

GDR, POLISH CENTRAL PLANNING ORGANS HOLD TALKS

Scheuer, Madej Meeting

LD011830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Feb (ADN) -- Talks took place in Berlin today between the GDR and Polish central planning organs. The delegations were headed by the deputy premiers and chairmen of the planning commissions, Gerhard Schuerer and Zbigniew Madej.

The consultations centered on the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The delegations discussed in particular mutual supplies of raw materials and fuels as well as products of the metal-processing industry, and measures to intensify cooperation in selected areas of electrical engineering, electronics, mechanical engineering, the chemical industry and the metal industry.

Gerhard Schuerer stressed that the GDR's support for Poland is aimed at strengthening the role of the People's Republic of Poland in the socialist community of CEMA member countries.

Gerhard Schuerer denounced the sanctions by the U.S. administration and other NATO countries against Poland, and described them as an attempt to aggravate international tension and hinder the development of peaceful cooperation, which was advantageous to all peoples.

Zbigniew Madej expressed warm thanks from the party leadership of the PZPR and Polish Government for the GDR's aid and described it as proof of the fraternal solidarity and ties linking the socialist countries.

Krolikowski Receives Madej

LD011832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] 1 Feb (ADN) -- Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Zbigniew Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission under the Polish Council of Ministers, who is currently in the GDR for economic talks.

Proceeding from the basic agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Wojceich Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, the discussion centered on the continued development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The discussion took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Werner Krolikowski stressed the GDR's support for the struggle of all genuine communists and true patriots of the People's Republic of Poland in consolidating socialist order.

Zbigniew Madej expressed gratitude and the conviction that the internationalist aid and support is an essential contribution toward stabilizing socialism in the People's Republic of Poland.

Present at the meeting were Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Ryszard Karwicki, Polish charge d'affaires in the GDR.

VISIT BY ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP REPORTED

Sindermann Receives Guests

LD280042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received a delegation from the Romanian Grand National Assembly for talks on Wednesday. The delegation is led by Professor Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and candidate member of the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee.

Horst Sindermann and Nicolae Giosan acknowledged the visit as an expression of the many years of cooperation between the highest elected representatives of both countries. In view of the present tense international situation they stressed the great responsibility borne by parliamentarians in the worldwide struggle for the maintenance and strengthening of peace.

The two sides expressed their confidence that the Romanian parliamentary delegation's visit to the GDR will serve to promote a further exchange of experiences in the various spheres of parliamentary activity. The Romanian ambassador, Dr. Gheorghe Tache, also took part in the friendly talks.

The Grand National Assembly delegation was welcomed on Wednesday afternoon at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport by Horst Sindermann and other leading figures.

Honecker Meets With Giosan

LD281542 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, today received the chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan, for a friendly discussion. The two politicians praised the high level of relations between the GDR and Romania. They stressed that the agreement concluded in Bucharest in June 1980 by the leading representatives of the two countries are being purposfully implemented. The exchange of views between Erich Honecker and the Romanian parliamentary chairman was also devoted to international issues. They discussed in particular the increasing nuclear threat to mankind resulting from NATO's long-term arms program, the Brussels missile decision and the United States' nuclear first-strike theory. Both sides stressed the great importance of the Soviet peace proposals, as well as the close cooperation among socialist states against imperialism's policy of confrontation and arms building.

Krolikowski Receives Delegation

LD282110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN) -- Werner Krolikowski, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received a delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly led by its chairman, Nicolae Giosan, for a friendly talk. Werner Krolikowski and Nicolae Giosan discussed relations between the two countries, which are developing dynamically in all spheres. Emphasis was laid on the progress made in the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation on the basis of long-term agreements. The two sides affirmed their conviction that the close friendly relations will continue to deepen steadily for the benefit of both peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

Werner Krolikowski, speaking on the GDR's economic development stressed the importance of the stable, dynamic development of cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states.

The two sides affirmed the urgent need for all peace-loving forces to stand firmly together in the struggle to avert a nuclear disaster and to preserve and strengthen peace.

Visit to Dresden Bezirk

LD311610 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Dresden, 31 Jan (ADN) -- The delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly currently on a visit to the GDR ended its 3-day stay in Dresden Bezirk today with a visit to the Ernst Thaelmann trade union's vacation facility at Oybin resort. The guests acquainted themselves especially with the social policy and trade union vacation services in the GDR.

Prof Dr Nicolae Giosan, head of the deputation and candidate member of the RCP Central Committee's Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, said in a talk with local state organ representatives that during his visit to Dresden he was able to note men everywhere are working persistently to realize the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress.

The guests also visited an agricultural production cooperative and saw new housing developments in Dresden and the art treasures in the art and Green Vault galleries.

The Romanian deputation met on Saturday with Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, for an exchange of views and experiences on socialist democracy.

Fischer Meets With Delegation

LD012212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Feb (ADN) -- The delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly led by its chairman, Nicolae Giosan, had a friendly meeting today with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The two sides concurred in noting that friendly relations between the GDR and Romania are developing to the advantage of both sides and in the interests of consistently strengthening socialism and peace. They stressed that good prerequisites exist for developing and deepening bilateral cooperation in the future as well.

In view of the confrontation and arms drive policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, it was stressed that it is necessary to act decisively to preserve mankind's greatest possession -- peace. Both sides agreed in this respect that every effort must be made to ensure that the Madrid meeting proceeds constructively in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

The discussion was attended by the Romanian ambassador to the GDR, Gheorghe Tache.

Final Meeting With Sindermann

LD012214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1742 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Feb (ADN) -- The visit by a delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly to the GDR has been particularly fruitful and has contributed to a further consolidation of relations between the parliaments of the two countries. This was stressed by the president of the GDR People's Chamber and SED Politburo member, Horst Sindermann, and the chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, Prof Dr Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, in Berlin today.

During a friendly discussion at the conclusion of the delegation's visit to the GDR, the guests exchanged experiences with Horst Sindermann and other deputies on how the two countries' parliaments as working bodies can better meet their responsibility toward their voters. Horst Sindermann and Nicolae Giosan discussed interparliamentary relations between the two parliaments in the interests of preserving peace and continuing the process of detente. Nicolae Giosan invited a GDR People's Chamber delegation to visit Romania, and Horst Sindermann accepted the invitation.

EDUCATION MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ANGOLA

AU251554 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Summary] Luanda (ADN) -- Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, who is at present staying in Angola, on Thursday visited Huila Province in southern Angola. Margot Honecker who was accompanied by the Angolan minister of education gave a lecture at the University Institute for Pedagogical Sciences in Lubango. In her address she resolutely condemned the imperialist and racist aggression against the Angolan people and reported on the anti-fascist-democratic school reform. The Angolan minister of education and other representatives of the Angolan education sector praised the visit as an expression of the solidarity and the support of the GDR for the people and the Armed Forces of Angola.

Meeting With Dos Santos

LD221356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1002 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker was received today by the president of the MPLA Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for a friendly talk at the president's official residence in Futungo de Belas near Luanda. Margot Honecker conveyed cordial greetings from the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, Erich Honecker, which President Dos Santos warmly reciprocated.

During the talk Margot Honecker condemned the continuing criminal aggression perpetrated by the South African racist regime against the sovereign People's Republic of Angola. President Dos Santos expressed appreciation for the GDR's support and solidarity.

Visit Ends

LD221730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1512 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker ended her visit to Angola today and left for home. She and her party were seen off at Luanda International Airport by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

The official talks were also successfully concluded today.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1982 SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

LD292030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Luanda, 29 Jan (ADN) -- A protocol on trade between the GDR and Angola for 1982 has been signed in Luanda. The GDR will deliver products from the metal working industry, among them plant equipment and heavy goods vehicles. In return Angola will export agricultural products, especially coffee.

As a result of the discussions, further documents were signed which will also provide for more intensive cooperation on the basis of long-term agreements. They had been concluded during the friendship visit the president of Angola and of the MPLA-Labor Party, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, paid to the GDR in October 1981.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO PERUVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LD281044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0351 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN) -- Fraternal relations between the SED and the Peruvian Communist Party have deepened further on the basis of proletarian internationalism. This is stressed in a telegram from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the 8th Extraordinary Peruvian Communist Party Congress.

It goes on to say: "We are following in solidarity your party's struggle for the interests of the Peruvian working class and all your country's workers, your efforts to secure the basic democratic rights and Peru's national needs, as well as to preserve world peace.

"In view of the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation by U.S. imperialism's confrontation and arms drive policy, it is especially topical that all peace-loving forces agree on further joint steps. Our party is ready to contribute actively to this."

MILITARY COUNCIL SPOKESMAN ON MARTIAL LAW

DW011223 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Feb 82 pp 89-96

[Katerina Horbatsch and Klaus Reinhardt interview with Polish Capt Wieslaw Gornicki, spokesman of General Jaruszelski, in Warsaw -- date not given]

[Text] DER SPEIGEL: Mr Gornicki, last Monday Poland's head of party and government, General Jaruzelski, gave a long and rather optimistic speech declaring that martial law had ensured that calm and order had been largely restored in the country. Why, then, hasn't martial law been lifted?

Gornicki: General Jaruzelski's speech was not very optimistic at all. I don't believe that the speech was properly translated or closely read in the West. Martial law is being interpreted as an unpleasant restriction of the civil rights. Yet, martial law also contains something which the West fails to mention -- the presence of military people in the administration and the economy. When you walk through the streets of Warsaw you see the patrols, but you do not see the military commissars in the plants.

DER SPIEGEL: What do you consider so positive about that?

Gornicki: This is very essential. General Jaruzelski's speech also contained a passage which I think belongs in the headlines of the newspapers of all highly developed countries which have loaned us money. The passage is as follows: "The introduction of martial law had made it possible to eliminate unexcused absenteeism in plants and to raise work discipline to a basic level."

SPIEGEL: Meaning progress through law and order.

Gornicki: Please understand me correctly. I have no intention at all of claiming that martial law is something good -- on the contrary. I do not consider it an instrument that can cure Poland in the long run. However, we are in the middle of three reforms: the reform of the system of exercising power, the broadening of the social basis, and what I might call a remodeling or rebirth of the national mentality.

DER SPIEGEL; But judging by all the experience in the world, the militarization of public life is the most unsuited instrument conceivable regarding such complex but also complicated social transformations.

Gornicki: In his Sejm speech General Jaruzelski also admitted that the effects of martial law are indeed very difficult and unpleasant for everyone. My home telephone was also disconnected. Though the curfew does not affect me, it does affect my wife and son. These things are not only unpleasant but also, to be honest, very costly. To the extent that this has not yet been done, the restrictions will be lifted as soon as possible.

If, however, you interpret martial law to mean only a curtailment of civil rights, then we will never come to an understanding.

DER SPEIGEL: We are willing to learn. What else is martial law in your view?

Gornicki: I regret that the Western press has omitted an immensely significant passage from Jaruzelski's Sejm speech which, I think, is of crucial importance. This passage draws attention to the attitude of the Poles toward work as a remnant of the szlachta [nobility] tradition. I tell you this as representatives of a magazine of a country where the term "Polish mess" is only too well known. We will put an end to that. When I say we, I mean above all the Armed Forces.

DER SPIEGEL: It is generally known that the landed nobility but not the people were members of the szlachta. However, supposing the analogy is correct, do you think that work morale can be changed by force?

Gornicki: Definitely not in the long run. However, in a state of complete lethargy you need a means of shock, some surgery...

DER SPIEGEL: Even at the risk of losing the patient in the process?

Gornicki: At the moment it does not look as though the patient is dying. On the contrary, for 2 years we have not had as high a rate of coal production as we do now. It is generally known that coal is the blood of our economy. But I also believe that the state of affairs prior to 13 December of last year has so far not been analyzed thoroughly enough. What was involved was not just a conflict between state power and society, but it was a crisis of authority in general. It happened more often than not that a foreman, having given instructions to his workers, was told: Nothing doing!

DER SPIEGEL: Do you think this was the fault of the trade union Solidarity?

Gornicki: I participated in all negotiations with Solidarity since February 1981. What impressed me so much was not the political differences -- which are understandable -- but rather the hopelessly pious and illusory wishes and demands. Yet the crisis was not connected with Solidarity alone. In November the crime rate exceeded that of the United States. An acquaintance of mine was robbed of her fur coat in the street in broad daylight. The currency had collapsed and the national income had dropped by 15 percent...

DER SPIEGEL: Nevertheless, it was not necessary to jail the entire trade union leadership just to contain the crime rate in Poland and the economic crisis which, after all, had existed prior to the establishment of Solidarity.

Gornicki: You are now touching a very painful and complicated matter. It is painful because not only I personally -- which is immaterial -- but also many people in the government and party leadership regard the events of 13 December as a serious defeat. To the very last moment, specifically until the Radom conference on 3 December, I had believed that an understanding could be reached, that the Polish model of exercising power might be restructured into a system in which certainly the independent trade union, but also other social forces, would have their place.

DER SPIEGEL: Why didn't this materialize?

Gornicki: There were people in the Solidarity delegation, whose composition was changed very frequently, whom I thought very much of; but there were also some whose ideological and political conviction formed a deep gulf between us. Still, there was an intellectual bridge.

But if you ask me whether I intend to hold the Solidarity leadership responsible for the crime rate, I can only answer: The entire Solidarity leadership is morally responsible for contempt of the government and of all authority. What makes your question so complicated is that the degree of personal responsibility varies very much, of course.

DER SPIEGEL: The 5,000 Poles who have been arrested do not derive much from such differentiations. They are all being held in camps where obviously very different humanitarian standards exist.

Gornicki: Internment is not punishment. I would like to remind you that in the 20th century, namely in 1942, thousands of people of Japanese origin were interned in the United States. For no reason at all their property was confiscated and they were kept in camps under very poor conditions.

DER SPIEGEL: There was a very significant difference -- the United States was at war with Japan.

Gornicki: That is your comment. I only want to say that internment is not imprisonment. This difference is indicated by the fact that 1,700 people have already been released. You cannot understand developments in Poland if you limit them to such slogans as military junta or the questions of when martial law will be lifted. You come from a country where a term in the political language originated. This term is also being used in the Polish political language, namely the term "realpolitik."

DER SPIEGEL: It is not a question of our understanding of the developments. Millions of Poles cannot understand them. The people are afraid. People have been sentenced by summary courts to 3 years imprisonment because they had a dozen leaflets in their briefcase. These are conditions you cannot ignore as a transitional phase.

Gornicki: That is true. I know very well that you meet mostly those people in our country who mainly discuss human rights. However, I would like to tell you that just like all other countries, Poland has a silent majority.

Those people who may support Solidarity are betting on an improvement of their existence. For most Poles economic problems, prices, order, discipline or profitability of human labor are urgent and burning problems, but not the problem of human rights.

There is something else. When I ask you to view Polish developments in a broader framework, I mainly mean international connections. It does not matter whether Poland is a daydreaming hinterland for the German economy; the shape of peace in Europe is involved -- nothing more and nothing less.

DER SPIEGEL: Could you express that somewhat more concretely?

Gornicki: General Jaruzelski did that in his Seum speech. He said that conflicts and contradictions exist in Poland. But that no strangers will make decisions about them. He said: "We are poor and tired but we have immeasurable resources, and we have our own territory." There were more such expressions. You must have a bit more imagination; you must be able to think a bit more.

However, I naturally understand very well that the West Europeans are sensitive and filled with disgust and nausea if they hear that 5,000 people are interned in our country and that military squads are patrolling the streets.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you consider this sensitivity and disgust to be something positive or negative?

Gornicki: Neither. I recently had talks with leftist intellectuals in Copenhagen who were not communists. They were shocked. However, the history of the Scandinavians is different, and they have never had a dictatorship or foreign rule there.

It is very important to me for the West German public to understand developments in Poland from our historical perspective. I would like to recall that at the end of the 16th century there were two superpowers in Europe -- Spain and Poland. Then there was a low point in 1705. Today we have our sovereignity again. However, Poland did not sink to zero due to a lack of democracy, but because of too much democracy.

DER SPIEGEL: Mr Gornicki, we are afraid that not even the silent majority you referred to would be convinced by such historic reminiscences of the necessity that a Warsaw resident, for example, cannot visit his grandmother in the country, or why he cannot send a letter to Hamburg or America.

Gornicki: I think that the silent majority has other interests. There are, for example, strong populistic efforts...

DER SPIEGEL: Populsim? We don't understand that.

Gornicki: Well, populism means that the masses pick certain images...

DER SPIEGEL: You mean leaders, idols and ideals such as Walesa as a people's hero?

Gornicki: Not so much idols, rather ideals. Thus religion belongs to populist needs. Some 12 years ago I saw the musical "Hair" in Hamburg. I liked it very much and suggested that it be performed in our country. But the Ministry of Culture told me that it is impossible to show naked bodies because it would cause aversion and feelings of nausea.

DER SPIEGEL: What has this to do with our question about conditions in Poland?

Gornicki: To understand something, you must take conditions into consideration. When Konrad Andenauer began to rebuild Germany after the war, he did not make any empty promises to the people. Instead he said that some difficult years would come now. The Germans understood this and saw to it that the mark became a strong currency.

DER SPIEGEL: What can General Jaruzelski promise his people?

Gornicki: The general has said several times already that for Poland democracy is not a gesture by the rulers with regard to society. Democracy and reforms are a necessity for Poland. The political system we had up to 1980 was completely obsolete -- exhuasted. I must add, however, that this system was necessary in the first 10 postwar years. Without central planning, without strict parliamentary discipline, nothing would have come from a totally destroyed Poland.

DER SPIEGEL: You mean the period until 1956?

Gornicki: Exactly. Without this system the initial stage of industrialization would not have been achieved. The same system, however, impedes human initiative 25 years after the war; it is much too bureaucratic and simply dull.

DER SPIEGEL: What will replace the outmoded system?

Gornicki: There certainly are some small people who could be called dogmatic, and they are not in favor of this. However, what matters is the mainstream.

DER SPIEGEL: Concretely speaking, which reforms and in which field?

Gornicki: Reforms in the areas of the political order and the economy. This is the content of more than a dozen decisions by the Sejm which will also guarantee their implementation. In the next few days a law will be introduced, which will hold the premier and all the ministers responsible if they misgovern.

DER SPIEGEL: Does the law have only a retroactive effect?

Gornicki: No.

DER SPIEGEL: Does this also apply to the "Military Council," this provisional government for which there is no provision in the Constitution?

Gornicki: Let us not confuse the two things. We will discuss the Military Council later. The following must be said about the initial reforms: With a view to overcoming the past we have convened a political tribunal. This is a political body, not a court. Yesterday, the trial of former Deputy Premier Kaim, who also committed criminal offences, opened in Warsaw. He was trading in cars. The tribunal makes judgements only on politics and morals.

A "council for social consultations" is to be convened, which is an independent body that keeps a close watch on the government's economic policy. To a large degree this complies with a demand raised by Solidarity. The council is headed by Prof Bobrowski, who does not belong to any party, is a great personage and collaborated in the draft for the Yugoslav self-management.

DER SPIEGEL: But such promises of doing everything different and better have often been heard in Poland before. In your opinion, how can confidence be created that such plans will be implemented?

Gornicki: This is not an easy task, and I do not want to create the impression that we, meaning the new leadership, are pursuing a line of naive idealism.

We are aware that, as before, Poland is a sick country, and not only in the economic field. Its national character has suffered from brutality because, after all, there are those violations resulting from the martial law. But there will be no going back and we must move forward irrespective of all the difficulties.

DER SPIEGEL: This means shutting your eyes and running aginst a wall.

Gornicki: If need be, even that. Only in this way will we be able to rebuild Poland and stabilize its ruined economy, but not along utopian formulas which never have worked anywhere in the world.

DER SPIEGEL: How can the economy be put in order without any fear of the military? What is needed is diligent workers. The beautiful things you are planning can actually be implemented only with the broadest consensus of the people and not because two dozen officers, whom nobody knows or sees, have thought this up.

Gornicki: It is true that managers and workers are needed for the economy's recovery. Practice, however, has been different in Poland. At the beginning of the century a Polish poet said that Polish dreams are always frustrated by screaming realities. So much for theories.

It is likewise clear to us that orders are no means for stabilization. But we have already talked about measures for reform. Others will follow, such as a law against corruption in office.

This is only a beginning. You should not always measure Poland against Western conditions, but rather against what used to exist in Poland.

DER SPIEGEL: What actually is the role played by the "Military Council of National Salvation"? What is it doing?

Gornicki: Late in October the Sejm called for the renunciation of strikes. However, in November and early December, we witnessed the biggest strike wave. The Military Council has put an end to this. Brutally, yes; with the use of force, yes. Are there strikes at the moment? No.

DER SPIEGEL: And now the Military Council keeps an eye on what is being produced?

Gornicki: It ensures the economic reform, which in all honesty is the most radical economic change in the postwar history of a socialist country. It goes even further than the Hungarian reforms.

DER SPIEGEL: How about a concrete example?

Gornicki: Up until now the smallest and most popular car manufactured in Poland cost Z90,000. Many things will become more expensive. Anybody who produces can and must set his prices himself so as to hold his ground on the market. In this situation a certain period of confusion and turbulence is unavoidable. The Hungarians have had 8 years for their economic reforms. We will witness the worst economic year in Poland. It is for this difficult beginning, among other things, that the Military Council exists.

DER SPIEGEL: Meaning a kind of super ministry with unlimited powers.

Gornicki: Just the opposite is true. Let me explain to you the tasks assigned to the military commissar in this car factory. He is not interested in economic issues. But it could turn out that the factor, which manufactures cars, is out of fan belts.

In such a case, if the enterprise is not in a position to work because there are no supplies and spare parts, the director addresses the commissar and says: Please, help us. The latter then contacts the commissar of the supplier and if this enterprise does not have any means to deliver, as often happens, then a military vehicle takes care of the delivery.

DER SPIEGEL: If the telephone and teletype connection were not cut, you save yourself this trouble.

Gornicki: The communications lines for the factories have long been restored. However, this does not solve the problem. Many plants depend on foreign supplies which now fail to arrive as a result of political pressure. To use the example of the fan belts again: Some $50,000 worth of them were supposed to be supplied by a French company, and payment for them has already been made...

DER SPIEGEL: In this case the Military Council sends a battalion toward France?

Gornicki: ...If this is done at all, then it should be sent marching across the Atlantic. Incidentally, I am talking about the United States. No other European country has such greatly developed friendly feelings toward the United States as has Poland. Many poor and illiterate peasants who left Poland found a new home over there.

DER SPIEGEL: We have no difference of opinion about the fact that the Americans are behaving wrongly, probably even stupidly, toward Poland.

Gornicki: I hope I can find this sentence in the printed text of this interview. But getting back to the commissars -- they have no say in the management of the plants.

DER SPIEGEL: Instead they ensure that the workers are a bit afraid because an officer is stationed at their plant; this is what they are supposed to be, it is party of the system.

Gornicki: Yes, of course. If we had no military in the most important industrial branches, for example in the coal mines, all this would not work.

DER SPIEGEL: What is supposed to happen with Solidarity now? Could it be that there is disagreement within the political leadership? Your general has said several times that "Solidarity could and should continue to exist as an independent trade union." Deputy Premier Rakowski wants to get rid of Walesa and his advisers in any event, and if we are to believe Politburo member Siwak, Solidarity is supposed to end up as a new, united trade union. What is true?

Gornicki: It's like this: If the government says that this is the way things will be handled, everybody is against it. If the government says that it is up to society to decide the matter, then it is charged with a lack of vision and the inability to make decisions. It is true that the government does not have a final concept for the revitalization of Solidarity. It is true that different views on the subject exist in the leadership. But it is also true that such a consensus does not exist among the masses of the working people, either. Some of the plant labor forces would like a pluralistic form of trade union movement, while others desire the exact opposite.

DER SPIEGEL: But why were all traces of Solidarity eliminated and all posters of the trade union removed in Warsaw?

Gornicki: Because it was impossible to find a single honest poster; all of them were full of agitation and hate.

DER SPIEGEL: Are the new posters more honest?

Gornicki: Which ones do you mean?

DER SPIEGEL: The new appeals that everybody contribute to the support of his country through the observance of martial law and through honest work.

Gornicki: This is a subject on which I do not wish to comment because it belongs to the realm of propaganda, and that is not my line of work.

But let us return once more to the historical perspective. For two centuries France exerted special influence on Poland. It was impossible to be an educated person without speaking French fluently. This collapsed in 1940.

What followed was the era of the Anglo-Saxons. I belong to the first generation of educated Poles for whom English rather than French was obligatory. And now the Federal Republic's attitude toward the events after 13 December will have a highly profound influence on the national psychology of the Poles.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you mean to say that a German wave will now ensue in Poland?

Gornicki: That would be saying too much.

DER SPIEGEL: How do you assess the role of the church? The Polish Episcopate is not particularly a part of the silent majority, to say the least. Archbishop Glemp has demanded the lifting of martial law three times already, and the pastoral letter of the bishops even goes much farther. It warns of "protest revolts and even fratricidal battles." Can you ignore such warnings?

Gornicki: I am not religious, but I grew up with Catholic traditions and ways of thinking. This is why I assess the ecclesiastical attitude by the same criteria I apply to any other social force -- and this includes the criteria of realpolitik.

The position the church holds in any state, by the way, and in our country especially the position of the pope, often seems to me to be a moral luxury. The church is not responsible for anything but is allowed to criticize everything. The Polish Episcopate proceeds from the fact that the Polish state and the church have been in existence for more than 1,000 years during which there have been greatly different governments.

DER SPIEGEL: Archbishop Glemp has made himself a strong advocate of the resumption of the dialogue between himself, General Jaruzelski and worker leader Walesa.

Gornicki: Archbishop Glemp also addressed letters to the Sejm deputies asking them to reject the draft bill on the suspension of the right to strike just for the winter months. He did that in a situation of mortal danger to our country. I believe that the church regrets this step now.

DER SPIEGEL: The church is a necessary partner in a reform, particularly if you are also concerned about moral renewal.

Gornicki: In the times of Cardinal Wyszynski this was different. I remember that the church had letters read from the pulpit which said: Citizens, as things are now, you must do some work first in order to change things.

DER SPIEGEL: Ora et labora? [Latin for pray and work]

Gornicki: That's it.

DER SPIEGEL: Obviously you want the church to be an institution which, like the military, is in favor of calm, discipline and order and against chaos.

Gornicki: I can only hope so. Here the church is more interesting and important because it has no majority in any other socialist country. However, I also see that wherever the Catholics are in the majority, certain -- let us say -- phenomena arise. That applies to Poland as well as Spain or Italy.

DER SPIEGEL: Archbishop Glemp as well as the government have tried to make workers' leader Walesa, who is under house arrest, resume negotiations. They have not succeeded so far. what conditions does Walesa place?

Gornicki: I cannot answer that question because I have not learned from the respective minister about the current state of talks.

DER SPIEGEL: On 29 December last year you stated in an ARD television network interview that it would be just a few more days until journalists could establish contacts with interned trade union leaders. A whole month has passed in the meantime. Why can't we talk to Walesa ourselves?

Gornicki: Something like that must be done in stages, gradually. Church representatives have been able to talk to the interned, and a delegation of the International Red Cross has also been there. In addition, there are 1,700 persons who have been released in the meantime and to whom foreign journalists can talk.

DER SPIEGEL: They are keeping their mouths shut.

Gornicki: You asked about Walesa. Please believe me that I do not want to evade unpleasant questions, and I have said prior to the talk that there would be no taboos. However, I cannot explain something to you which I do not know.

DER SPIEGEL: In his Sejm speech General Jaruzelski announced that he wants those government members who are responsible for the sins of the past to face trial. General Jaruzelski also belonged to the earlier governments and he has been on the Politburo for 11 years. Are generals above the law?

Gornicki: It is exactly the other way around. The military function does not protect anybody from responsibility. Former Polish Premier Jaroszewicz was also a general, and this did not protect him from legal responsibility. Regarding the past, General Jaruzelski and many others were not responsible for the poor economic policy. He did not make any decisions regarding foreign credits. Regarding the present, history will be better able to answer the question about current development in Poland.

Where is there a general and secretary of a communist party who demands clear language and who states that he will not interfere in the style of artistic activities? If you do not understand that, you will also not understand why his Sejm speech began with the words: Poland is not lost yet and it will not be lost.

DER SPIEGEL: Mr Gornicki, we thank you for this talk.

SEJM MEMBER SAYS 'POLITICAL SOLUTION' NEEDED

LD011746 Hamburg DPA in German 1700 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Bonn/Cologne, 1 Feb (DPA) -- Ryszard Wojna, deputy chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Polish Parliament [Sejm], stated the conviction in Cologne today that the Solidarity trade union would continue to exist in Poland and that the currently interned trade union leader, Lech Walesa, would play "an important role" also in the future. The military regime and Parliament were firmly resolved to continue the reform and renewal course, Wojna assured at a press conference held in the Polish Embassy. But no one was able to say at the moment when the state of war would be lifted.

However, the expert on Germany and former journalist, who is on a good-will mission in West Europe, made it clear that there would have to be changes in the Solidarity trade union. "Some people" in Poland maintained that the union should be organized on an industrial basis in the future. Its present regional organization, which has no precedent in the world, had turned it into a rival of the state administration.

Wojan stressed that Poland must under all circumstances find a political solution to its present crisis. The introduction of the state of war which, according to Wojna, had prevented a catastrophe, was a political defeat for all Poles. A trend toward a national dialogue and understanding was visible now. The only condition was that all those involved had to endorse the existing Constitution. The Communist Party, too, would have to win credibility by adhering to the reforms.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS POSSIBLE DEATHS IN GDANSK RIOT

LD011842 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The American television gala was broadcast immediately after reports of street demonstrations in the Polish port town of Gdansk. The demonstrations took place on Saturday and were directed against the record price increases which came into effect today. Reports which have reached Warsaw indicate that the unrest in Gdansk was worse than has been described by the authorities and that there were deaths during the clashes. Today, 2 days after the unrest, Gdansk is a closed town.

[Reporter Mika Larsson] A group of youths inspired by propaganda actions of the United States: This is how the central organ of the Polish Communist Party, TRYBUNA LUDU, presents the people who in despair went out on street demonstrations in Gdansk on Saturday. [Words indistinct] have been cut again. Telephones have been shut down, all private vehicle traffic has been banned and the checks in the residential quarters have been increased with the aim of finding hidden or still free trade union leaders. The curfew has again been extended, and it is forbidden to move outdoors after 2000.

TRYBUNA LUDU repeats that over 200 people have been arrested, but that only 6 people were injured as against 8 policemen. If these figures are correct, it means that the police were taken by surprise by the great anger which obviously broke out in Gdansk 2 days before the biggest price increases in Poland's postwar history. Many fear that the figures are not true, and in church circles in Warsaw there is talk about extremely serious injuries, even deaths.

TRYBUNA LUDU points out that the absolute majority of the demonstrators were young people, even secondary school pupils. It is known that the youths have protested in schools against the state of emergency. The military officers, who have conducted special lessons to explain the meaning of the state of emergency, have heen booed or boycotted in other ways. We have received several reports to the effect that entire classes have been temporarily dispersed.

On Friday, the Warsaw National Theater gave its first performance after a break of 6 weeks. A minor role was played by an actor who, on one of the first days of the state of martial law, had appeared on television and given the military his support. As soon as he appeared on the stage, applause broke out, applause, which every time he showed himself, drowned all his lines, a preplanned demonstration which soon engulfed the whole auditorium.

There is calm in Poland. A number of youths, inspired by American propaganda, are all, as TRYBUNA LUDU puts it, acting against the interests of the public and the wishes of the public which wants to have stability, calm and order.

The price increases have undoubtedly created despair, which lies just under the surface. It shows through the silence in the streets and in the shops. I have seen women weeping at the prices in front of everybody. And the question is how long can the leadership maintain the [word indistinct] picture of the peaceful public, despite the group of youths inspired by foreign propaganda?

DPA: SOLIDARITY'S BUJAK REPORTED ARRESTED

LD011504 Hamburg DPA in German 1447 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 1 Feb (DPA) — DPA's Warsaw office received an anonymous telephone call on Monday. The caller said that Zbigniew Bujak, head of the Warsaw Solidarity, was arrested in Ursynow on Friday. Bujak had evaded internment and had "disappeared" after the proclamation of the state of war. There was no way of checking whether his alleged arrest is true. No confirmation was available on Monday afternoon.

AFP: WALESA ISSUES 'NO RETREAT' CALL TO FOLLOWERS

NC011718 Paris AFP in English 1656 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 1 Feb (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the independent Polish trade union federation Solidarity, has issued a "no retreat" call to his followers, the daily LE MONDE reported here today.

The newspaper printed what it described as a recent comment written by Mr Walesa, while under house arrest, on an internment order issued against him. The comment was smuggled to friends, LE MONDE said.

The newspaper also published what was said to be a copy of the internment order, dated December 12, 1981, the day before a state of siege was declared in Poland.

The order said that "considering that to leave citizen Lech Walesa, electrician at the Lenin naval shipyard (Gdansk), at liberty, would threaten state security and public order because of actions rendering social life in the Gdansk Voivodship (district) anarchic," it had been decided to "intern citizen Lech Walesa and place him in an isolation centre."

Gdansk police had been instructed to implement the order, it added.

(Last Saturday a Polish Government spokesman dismissed a report in LE MONDE that (?an internment) order had recently been taken out against Mr Walesa as "tittle-tattle not even worth denying.")

Mr Walesa said in his commentary that the internment order had been handed to him on January 26 at 3 pm local, and described it as a method of "gradual elimination."

"I shall not be surprised," he said, "when they start attributing some nonsense to me, prefabricated of course, with naturally the introduction of false witnesses.

"They have deceived the whole of public opinion, ours and in the world, by the fact that I am not interned." [as received]

Hitting out at the "perfidy" of the Polish authorities, Mr Walesa added: "This partner has never been on the level and never will be. For this reason, no steps backward."

PAP REPORTS DEATH OF ZDZISLAW GRUDZIEN

LD011512 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb (PAP) -- Zdzislaw Grudzien, the former first secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee in Katowice, former member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and deputy to the Polish Sejm, has died of a heart stroke. Today's party daily TRYBUNA LUDU printed an obituary on Zdzislaw Grudzien from the PUWP Central Committee.

RED CROSS DENIES STATEMENTS ON PRISON CONDITIONS

NC012140 Paris AFP in English 2112 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb (AFP) -- An International Red Cross (IRC) spokesman today denied reports by the Polish news agency PAP implying that IRC representatives here found Western press reports on detention conditions in Polish prisons grossly exaggerated.

PAP wrote that an IRC communique recently released in Geneva implicitly said that persons arrested in Poland after the military coup last December were "held under normal conditions totally unrelated with the terrifying rumors spread by the anti-Polish Western press."

The spokesman said that the communique PAP referred to had in fact only reported that Polish officials had given permission to IRC representatives here to visit the prisons. The IRC as a rule abstains from commenting on prison conditions, he said, be they "Good" or "bad".

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS INTERNEES WELL TREATED

LD020950 Warsaw PAP in English 0818 GMT 2 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb (PAP) -- The daily RZECZPOSPOLITA today carries an extensive interview with Poland's Justice Minister Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, who discusses at length the situation of people interned as a result of proclamation of martial [as received] in Poland. The minister stressed that internees are receiving a humanitarian treatment, and presented in detail the conditions in which they live and their contacts with their families and representatives of the church.

"I would like to say -- with full responsibility for my words-- that internees are treated in a humanitarian way, and that rumour propagated by some Western agencies is pure fantasy. I would also like to say that following the release of 1,300 people, the number of internees January 29 was 4,177, including 298 women," the minister declared.

Answering a question on how long the internment is going to last, Minister Zawadzki said "it should last as short as possible, for the authorities' benefit. We should recall Gen Jaruzelski's statement in the Sejm, in which he [words indistinct] that those internees who give up activity aimed against the socialist state and pledge they will observe the legal order and respect the principles of social coexistence can return to their families and to work. In the same speech, Gen Jaruzelski (?said) people who would not abandon illegal actions will remain in detention."

"And though the authorities are not going to deport anyone against his will, they are not going to raise any obstructions for those willing to settle in the countries of their choice. I would like to lay (?special) emphasis on the fact that internment will cease to exist [word indistinct] institution the moment martial law is lifted in Poland," the minister said.

SIWAK WRITES ON TU FUTURE, PARTY REVIVAL

Party Revival

LD300920 Warsaw PAP in English 0833 GMT 30 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Jan (PAP) -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member Albin Siwak writes in the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, among other things:

"Martial law is the price for the Solidarnosc evolving towards a political party hostile to socialism. Martial law is also a great chance for us to think how to solve our difficult problems in peace, without the strike pistol and the rabid anti-communist drive, how to revive, consolidate, and strengthen our party, how to restore its revolutionary character, and how to free the PUWP of careerists, sly dogs, people with no ideals, chameleons and opportunists.

"The party, its worker backbone and workers at all levels of the PUWP authorities have been and continue to be the guarantor of bringing Poland out of the crisis, (?while) following the socialist road.

"In the person of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and all the communists in uniforms, we have gained great support and assistance everywhere. This raises the hope that the PUWP will find enough strength in itself to give up, in a manner perceptible to everybody, the cowardly and non-Leninist calling: 'neither to the left nor to the right, but only straight ahead', and that instead it will say courageously and in the worker style: 'March left'".

TU, Party Roles

LD301120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] "With Our Heart, Mind and Moral Right" is the title of an article by Albin Siwak printed in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The author states that martial law is the price for Solidarity evolving in the direction of a political party hostile toward socialism. Martial law is also a chance, a great chance, for us to reflect -- in calm, without strike pistols and without the rapid anticommunist campaign -- on how we are to solve our difficult problems and also on how we are to revive the party, consolidate it and strengthen it, to restore its revolutionary character, and to free it of careerists, sly dogs, people with no ideals, chameleons, hired applauders and opportunists. The system and shape of democracy will be the same as the party and the mechanisms of its internal party life. And the party will be same as its members and leaders.

Martial law, continues Albin Siwak, is changing the situation but does not eliminate the threat at all. [as heard] One is filled with horror when yesterday's revisionists change their uniforms while still in motion and try to outdo one another as to the principled nature of their actions and words today.

Future of TU Movement

LD011514 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 1 Feb 82

["Questions of Trade Union Movement" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb (PAP) -- "The question of the future of the trade union movement in Poland is currently a chief, if not the key, issue in the genuine realization of the process of socialist transformations in our country," stated PUWP CC Political Bureau member Albin Siwak in an article under the above headline in today's army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"Solidarity was born out of a working class protest, yet the delivery was assisted by various midwives. The lack of firmness, the lack of decisiveness, the launching of a whole orgy of bringing to account and the lack of consistency in ending this process, the ideological demolitions and the wavering policy as well as the involvement of virtually all the party forces in fighting on the intra-party plane -- which was unavoidable under the pressure, activity and aggressiveness of opportunists -- left the political adversary an empty room for maneuver, put Solidarity in the hands of the enemies of the working class, socialism and the Polish nation.

"It is difficult today to judge already about the final shape of the trade union movement in Poland. Nevertheless, there are many conceptions: from creating the pre-August structure to reactivating Solidarity. Personally, I think that such a variant must be found which, while not missing the principles of socialist construction, would however take into account the state of consciousness of the majority of the working class and by undertaking the toil of ideological-educational action would not run too far-away from its present expectations in this sphere."

"I have been and still am against a split in the organization of the trade union movement," continued Albin Siwak in the Polish Armed Forces daily, "although I am aware that under present circumstances such a solution also may find its supporters as well as justification. But I am an ardent advocate of richness as well as variety of forms and methods of trade union activity. The most important to me, however, is the struggle for restoration of the political unity of the trade union movement which I understand as a unity of goals, unity of interests of the working class and unity of the ideological socialist platform because there is always one working class only.

"I am certain that in the near future the unity of economic interests of the working class will consolidate it politically and ideologically integrate, leading to the shaping up of class uniform trade unions standing guard to the interests of workers and the socialist state, whose strengthening is now the supreme task of us all."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI LISTS MARTIAL LAW OFFENDERS

AU011331 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 27 Jan 82 p 8

['SF' report: "Communique From the Executive Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] As the press spokesman from the Executive Military Prosecutor's Office told our editorial staff, military prosecutor offices last week commenced 49 proceedings under summary jurisdiction against 60 civilians who had been arrested. Military courts at the same time sentenced 45 persons.

Among others, the following were arrested and had proceedings started against them: Jan Wysoki, a worker at the power station in Bialystok, who, as an industrial guard, attacked his supervisor, the guard leader; Kazimierz Wisniewski, a worker at the militarized Polish bus company's freight and passenger division in Lipno, who refused to carry out his supervisor's instructions; Kazimierz Poskier, a mining assistant at the "1 Maj" coalmine in Wodzislaw Slaski, who, while on duty at a militarized institution, deserted with the intention of escaping abroad and on 16 January illegally crossed the Polish-Czech border; Marek Maciejuk and Andrzej Stankiewicz, workers at the tool factory in Jelenia Gora, who spread leaflets around the factory premises containing false information which could arouse public unrest or disturbances; Jerzy Mroczkowski (27 years old), unemployed, who stole a pistol and ammunition from a soldier and hid them in his apartment in Kurow, Kolbaskowo Parish, Szczecin Voivodship; and Marek Kryszak, an employee of the Executive Bureau for Cooperative Investment, who had an illegal publication entitled MILITARY WEEKLY duplicated using equipment belonging to the bureau, and retained issues thus obtained with the intention of distributing them.

Indictments were referred to military courts against several persons, for example: Teresa Kubiak, an employee at the Torun Voivodship anastomotic hospital, and Tadeusz Waskiewicz, Alfred Chylarecki, Wojciech Kreciszewski, Wieslaw Olszak, Jadwiga Pietrus and Roman Sochowski, all employees of the Torun shipping equipment plant Towimor, who did not renounce their activity in a suspended trade union and organized illegal meetings. Some also distributed leaflets with contents aimed at weakening Poland's readiness for defense. Indictments were also referred to military courts against: Ryszard Urbas, who posted at night and in public places antistate leaflets that he had made himself; and Piotr Kozakiewicz, Ryszard Staszewski and Maria Pluciennik, employees at various plants in Radom, who organized illegal meetings. In addition, the first named hid and distributed by car considerable quantities of leaflets containing false information which could arouse public unrest or disturbances.

During this time, military courts sentenced the following persons: Boleslaw Biedrzycki, former chairman of Solidarity's factory committee at the municipal communal economy enterprise in Leszno, whom the Air Force Court in Poznan sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years for spreading false information that he had allegedly been detained and beaten up by militiamen, after he admitted to having really received his bodily injuries during an argument with his wife; Zbigniew Buchnajzer and Jerzy Walinski, railway guards in Poznan, each of whom the same court sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years, together with a fine of Z10,000 for breaking into wagons several times and stealing parcels with a total worth around Z10,000, while being responsible for the protection of railway property; Miroslaw Burda, 17 years old, was sentenced by the Silesian Military District Court in Wroclaw to detention in reformatory for hanging up in a public place in Siemanowice a miner's flag with a fascist swastika painted on it; Waclaw Kicinski, a worker at a building enterprise in Sopot, was sentenced by the Naval Court in Gdynia to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years for publicly defaming and deriding the executive bodies of state authority at his workplace; Stefan Kiepas, an employee of the power station in Stalowa Wola, was sentenced by the Warsaw Military District Court in Warsaw to deprivation of freedom for 4 years, loss of civic rights for 3 years and a fine of Z8,000 for the following offenses: spreading false information by means of writing on walls at his workplace, giving another person leaflets containing false information with the intention of typing them out and distributing them, and breaking into the public library in Stalowa Wola to steal typewriters, during which he was caught by a military patrol; and Aleksander Ciszewski and Ryszard Potasniczak, workers at the railway rolling stock repair plant in Gdansk, who were sentenced by the Naval Court in Gdynia to deprivation of freedom for 6 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years for refusing to obey orders to turn up for work and for organizing and leading a strike at their workplace.

Preventive action intended to dissuade people from committing infringements of martial law is also being continued by military prosecutors. For this purpose, they are conducting meetings with workers and management and engaging in individual preventive talks.

RIGHTWING EFFORTS TO OVERTHROW SOCIALISM NOTED

LD011528 Warsaw PAP in English 1448 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb (PAP) -- The events of the last few months have put in sharp relief the Polish right wing which though differing in the means of action is united in its goals.

After the set-backs suffered at the time of struggle for the so-called second, post-October stage and in 1968 when the chief stake of the right wing were revisionist elements within the party, the opposition started to rebuild its positions. These were the 1970's during which the technocratic-bureaucratic orientations, distorting socialism, offered the possibility for various dissident groups to form their organizations, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

"The programmatic principles adopted by the emerging KOR, later KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] envisaged a wide range of methods of anti-socialist activity: from revisionist infiltration of circles of PUWP members susceptible to this, through propagation of liberal-Democratic forms of government, to Trotskyism and urban guerrilla.

"Both KSS-KOR, ROPCIO [Movement for Defense of Human And Civic Rights] and KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] were recognizing the possibility of abolishing the socialist system in Poland along a 'peaceful' road.

"In step with the progress of the post-August Polish process and intensification of elements changing the nature of the mechanism of counter-revolution -- from creeping to overt -- the publicly pronounced anti-Sovietism became a common demoniator for all anti-socialist forces.

"The founding declarations of the Clubs of Self-Governed Republic, Freedom -- Justice -- Independence, states explicitly that the time has come for the right wing to realize the plan of taking over power. Whether the road leading to that aim would be some sort of a coalition government or a direct abolition of to-date political structures was a major issue.

"The concentration in the Clubs of Self-Governed Republic of all, without any exception, concepts of traditional Polish right wing was necessary for two general reasons. Firstly, to incite in different ways the same trend of anti-Sovietism, in fact, common to all the main groups of the Polish pre-war right wing. Secondly, to develop within the Clubs of Self-Governed Republic the seeds of 'new' right wing parties to replace the PUWP.

"The Polish right wing, not without the inspiration and coordination of its activities by the circles in the West most aggressive to socialism, was preparing to deal a deadly blow at the socio-political system of the Polish People's Republic. We were watching the scenery of this blow in its full suggestiveness in the sixteen months between August 1980 and December 1981.

"It was against this blow that a firm counter action was launched on the night of December 12/13 by the Armed Forces rallied together with the communists around the Martial Council of National Redemption and its chairman, Gen Wojiech Jaruzelski."

WARSAW TV ON REASON FOR SCREENING 'WHO IS WHO?'

LD012016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Parts five and six of the program "Who Is Who?"]

[Excerpts] Here is X. The shot is not very sharp, but X is moving about hurriedly and feverishly. She is looking for her contact. She has a problem.

Here is Y. He is walking about town but not in any hurry. He visits coffee bars, apartments, premises of various organizations -- not all of them. Now he is paying a visit to Rural Solidarity. He does not even know that X wants to meet him. But the fates of both people both walking along the same path must meet.

It is 10 November 1980, in Warsaw: They are already together. They are going to have a chat at the Ujazdowska coffee bar. On the way, X informs Y about the most important thing: He has a document which has to be delivered abroad; it must be done. Details of this transfer and of the document itself, its content, have to be discussed. Y's advice is extensive and valuable. So is the document. However, it is of little value in Warsaw. It has to be sent to where it will have a price.

In Madrid, at the Palace of Congresses, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is underway. Activists of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] do not wish to waste an opportunity like this. In particular, they are interested in the discussion on human rights. They want to enrich it by sending their materials. Here they are. Document number one bears the title: "About Observance of Human Rights and Rights of Polish Citizens" and it is full of materials purporing to prove that they are not being observed in the Polish People's Republic.

Members of the so-called Helsinki Commission in Poland worked it out: Ludwik Kon, Edward Lipinski, Zbigniew Romaszewski and -- we now know who our X is -- Aniela Steinsbergowa. Abudant experience of those who collaborated with KOR's intervention bureau was also used here. Let us mention just some of the surnames: Jerzy, Geresz, Krzysztof, Hagemajer. Jacek Kuron, of course, is here too, as is Jan Jozef Lipski, known for his recent anti-Polish publications in the FRG.

On 29 October 1980 Romaszewski is waiting for Y in his apartment where he is to hand over the documents. But those employed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs counterespionage are also waiting for this moment. They enter the apartment precisely at the moment when the handover is being effected. Now, at long last, we will get to know who Y is. The diplomatic identification card says he is Michael Anderson, second secretary in the Political Department of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. His real work in Poland had little in common with diplomatic status and originated from the CIA: The U.S. intelligence agency which continually trains diplomats such as Anderson. As the former second secretary of the U.S. Embassy, Michael Anderson hurriedly left Poland, with his passport, but without the KOR documents.

[Unidentified worker] Let us ask ourselves: What was Jan Jozef Lipski doing visiting us in the Ursus plant on 14 December? After all, it was no mere coincidence that he just happened to wander in. He is neither a member of the workforce, nor is he connected with the Ursus plant, and yet he was there. This was no coincidence; he had a definite goal of his own.

[Another worker] I think that this aim of him came, clearly from the scenario. After all, if Mr Jan Jozef Lipski, suffering from a serious heart ailment, manages to lock himself in one of the Ursus plant's recreation rooms and law enforcement forces are compelled to remove him from there -- well, the question arises: Why was he there in the first place? Why indeed? Well, this is what the scenario was like: to destroy the Polish socialist state.

[Unidentified speaker] A question has been asked why these programs are being put out now; why were they not broadcast at the time when the diplomat-spies were leaving Poland, when it was topical? Our program has made it clear: The U.S. Embassy in Poland persistently asked the authorities not to make this affair known, so as not to upset public opinion. We have been too hospitable. I think in certain situations one can make concessions of this kind if the other side also shows good will. But if attempts are made to tighten the economic noose round our necks and, in addition, to drown us under a wave of hypocritical propaganda, well then, surely we do have the right to reach for the archives and to show what their diplomats were doing, what their contacts were and what role they were performing in this country.

NO LACK OF RATIONED GOODS ON MARKET REPORTED

LD011936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] This morning almost the whole network of food shops began normal work. Stocktaking and repricing of commodities went efficiently. In the whole country only a dozen or so establishments did not start to sell. The reason was staff absence caused by illness. On the other hand, some catering establishments were closed where stocktaking activity as well as the calculation of meal prices is in progress.

Shop supplies generally kept within the recent norms. There was no lack of rationed goods and of milk and bread products. Milk products stayed on the shelves longer. Almost throughout the country difficulties in purchasing margarine and oil were noted. There was little movement in meat shops and counters, where popular kinds of meat attracted more interest. Decisions to buy the more expensive assortments were rare.

In general, the trade appraises the first day after the rises as having brought a certain calming of the market. Shop managers signal that trade purchases of non-rationed goods have disappeared. Very few try to purchase two or three packagings of the same product.

[Begin recording] [Female voice] After a month I will be able to foresee how I will realize the whole of my budget. The food, I think, one cannot (?now) give up so much, but clothes and purchase of other things -- certainly.

[Interviewer] Industrial goods in the second [word indistinct].

[Female voice] But of course, of course. Because now it's out of the question, so expensive [words indistinct] to buy everything. I cannot imagine it in the least -- I cannot even imagine. The reality is the reality, but, [word indistinct]. But no, I cannot tell you anything because I cannot imagine this [sentence unfinished].

[Male voice] Rises for young couples. [Word indistinct] couples; they have done well by raising it, because what was it there, 70,000? One could have gone mad. But now, [words indistinct] it's a hundred and something thousand. [Words indistinct] to buy and to arrange oneself more or less, so.

[Female voice] I am going right now on maternity leave; we have determined that we will not be able to do any spending simply from day to day.

[Male voice] There is no other option, of course. Everything will get regulated.

[Female voice] First of all, I have limited myself where purchasing of all sorts of industrial goods is concerned. Well, at the moment I am horrified. I don't know. This month will show what will happen. At the moment it's a great unknown.

[Male voice] (?Here) one will certainly have to tighten the belt a little and not throw money and (?bread behind oneself). [end recording]

MINISTRY PERMITS REBATES TO CERTAIN PURCHASERS

LD012142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services]

[Text] Sales of goods to certain groups of recipients were not carried out last year, despite the fact that they had obtained authorization to purchase them.

In connection with the retail price increases for some goods, during the first quarter of the current year industrial goods will be sold at the prices in force prior to 31 December to the following groups of population: farmers, for livestock delivered in November -- these farmers will be able to purchase edible and durable goods until 28 February; miners, who in accordance with decisions in Resolution 199 have been empowered, on the basis of lists of names or authorizations to purchase defined goods in December of last year, and could not benefit from this allocation through reasons outside their control; persons who made repayments last year for durable consumer goods to be purchased in the fourth quarter of last year, and for whom the sale was postponed.

Trading enterprises selling goods, for which new prices have been determined, to the abovementioned categories of purchasers should give a rebate. Such sales require proper documentation through the issue of a receipt which includes the surname, forename and address of the purchaser and shows the kind of authorization which entitles the purchaser to a rebate.

GRABSKI, OTHER 'HARD-LINERS' SCORE PRICE HIKES

PM011631 Paris LE FIGARO in French 29 Jan 82 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Prices Increased by 400 Percent"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- The Council of Ministers has finally taken a decision which had been in the air for a long time: As from 1 February the prices of the main food products, and of gas, water and electricity will be increased considerably, by between 300 and 500 percent. The authorities hesitated a great deal before announcing that measure, and they are not taking it without some anxiety.

This measure is certainly indispensable. Without it there can be no question of reforming and rebuilding the Polish economy, but there is a great risk of it being badly received by the population once again. This is especially so since some people have no hesitation in opposing it, sometimes using demagogic arguments. This is particularly true of the Association of Reality Clubs which in a declaration -- which, moreover, has not received permission to be published -- has just protested the price increase planned by the authorities, criticizing it for undermining the workers' standard of living. This reaction is particularly comical since that association contains many party "hard-liners" and dogmatists and has just adopted Mr Grabski, one of the best-known party dogmatists, as its chairman.

Moreover in this same document the Reality Clubs express the view that martial law is simply a first step toward the restoration of control, denounce the "counterrevolution" which apparently reigned before 13 December and blame the Gierek team's laxity and tolerance of "antisocialist forces" in the seventies for the crisis.

GRAIN, LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT FIGURES CITED

LD012204 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Our correspondents report on the successful procurement of agricultural produce and livestock for slaughter in some regions of the country in January. Grain procurement has increased in Lublin Voivodship. In November of last year farmers sold just 81 tons of grain and in December, 1,000 tons whereas in January they delivered 2,000 tons of grain. In the course of the first 27 days of January, they also delivered almost 6,000 tons of livestock for slaughter to procurement centers, that is, 100 percent more than in December of last year.

The plan for procurement of livestock in Chelm Voivodship for January has been fulfilled over 112 percent. The procurement of milk there was also 22 percent higher than planned. Approximately 350,000 tons of milk a day, which is 5 percent more than in January of last year, is being purchased in Radom Voivodship. Thanks to this, the surplus supplies have been assigned to large metropolitan areas, including Krakow and Warsaw.

TEA, COFFEE, OTHER FOODSTUFFS IMPORTS TO BE CUT

LD012200 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2050 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] According to PAP, in the first quarter, and possibly in the first 6 months, imports of some foodstuffs will be limited. There will be less tea, although the trade has a stock of it which exceeds 5,000 tons. The import of coffee has been limited; this year there will be 16,000 tons less of it than in previous years when we were spending $125 million on coffee.

On the other hand, rice supplies will be good -- thanks to supplies from the Soviet Union. The supply of lemons will be smaller during the year but main deliveries are being prepared for the holiday period. At that time there should be no lack of them.

Food Imports Reduced

LD020950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services informs that in the first quarter of this year there will be fewer supplies of goods to the market. For example, in the textiles group supplies will not even reach 50 percent of last year. The situation regarding supplies of shoes looks disastrous: There will be an insignificant improvement in supplies of children's and teenagers' shoes, but this will be at the expense of supplies of shoes for adults. In the first quarter of this year supplies of light bulbs will amount to 16 million items, that is, 20 million fewer than needed.

There will also be fewer foods on the market imported from abroad. The quantity and assortment of imported tea will be reduced. It will be possible to buy only Popularna, Madras, Assam, Grudzinska and Chinska. Approximately 36,000 tons of coffee used to be imported annually: This year there are plans to buy only 20,000 tons.

We may not expect bananas, raisins, oranges and also spices, peppercorns and cloves on the market this year. Supplies of lemons will be halved; and they will come on to the market only in the pre-holiday period. The reductions in purchases of certain beverages and spices is the result of the vital need to slate foreign currency for purchases of basic necessities, whose domestic production is far from adequate. The only cheering fact in this information is that supplies of rice should be good.

URSUS TRACTOR PLANT ACHIEVES PRODUCTION PLANS

LD012348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Andrzej Siwek report from the Ursus engineering factory]

[Text] I have asked to the microphone chief of the planning and production organization, Ryzsard Kozicki.

[Begin recording] [Siwek] The first month of the new year is over. What was it like for the Ursus factory?

[Kozicki] Output can be described by the following tasks: tractors, spare parts, export production, and sales. The tractor production plan was implemented 100 percent -- we have produced 4,375 tractors; 38 types of spare parts in short supply were produced 100 percent: export tasks have been implemented for the capitalist market by 105 percent; and sales in 100 percent.

These tasks were implemented despite considerable cooperation difficulties, particularly with regard to hydraulic installations and sheet metal casings for tractors. Actually we have assembled more tractors than the figure I have just quoted, but unfortunately they cannot be completed due to shortage of some parts.

[Question] What is your forecast for this month?

[Answer] February is the same as January -- our tasks are identical. The forecast is rather good. Today we achieved 100 percent implementation of our daily plan tasks. We don't know exactly in what conditions our cooperators work, but, despite the difficulties which occured in January [words indistinct] I hope that supplies on a minimal level will be implemented during February.

JARUZELSKI AIDE STRESSES COMMITMENT TO REFORM

PM011419 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 23 Jan 82 p 8

[Jacques Estager dispatch: "The Economic Reform Is Starting Without Delay"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 22 Jan -- The stabilization of the situation in Poland can be lasting and lead to a constructive dialogue between public opinion and the government only if the economic situation and the population's living conditions are gradually improved. The Polish authorities, who are aware of that need, have decided to implement the economic reform immediately, despite the unfavorable conditions inherent in the present situation.

On that subject Professor Sadowski, one of General Jaruzelski's advisors on economic problems, told us: "The present difficulties, notably the lack of imported raw materials and parts, are serious obstacles but they do not call into question the general direction of the changes we are making in the economy. We did not want to start with a mini-reform but with the full reform, especially as it is an important element in the democratization process and an essential means of overcoming the crisis."

Since 1 January, therefore, the Polish enterprises have been living under what would have been the triptych of autonomy, self-financial and self-management, from which self-management is at present lacking because its implementation was suspended by the state of emergency.

"But," Professor Sadowski told us, "self-management is the very basis of the economic reform, its real driving force. As soon as circumstances permit, we will have to link enterprise autonomy closely with worker self-management."

FUNDS FOR HEATING, HOME REPAIRS RELEASED

LD291722 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has issued a decree amending the current regulations on the work's housing fund. In line with the new principles, this fund can also be used to finance part of the payments for heating dwellings and for the hot water supply.

The decree also permits the granting of loans for repairs to apartments and to single-family houses located in areas affected by the disaster and its results. The reason for the issuing of the new decree on the use of the work's housing fund is the desire to assist people who, due to the reform in the retail prices of food, fuel and energy, and the other price increases, might find themselves in a particularly difficult living situation.

WASTE, SPECULATION IN DAIRY ENTERPRISES VIEWED

LD291220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Combating speculation and waste in dairy cooperative enterprises was the main subject of yesterday's session of the Central Commission for Combating Speculation.

The phenomenon of speculation in these enterprises takes place above all during the procurement of milk. Some suppliers deliberately scale down the quality of this milk by watering it down in order to gain more profit. Some employees at procurement points also commit abuses. A change in the system of payment for the milk that is delivered might remedy this. Instances of speculation with butter have been eliminated almost completely as a result of making the people on charge of the butter being transported responsible for any losses.

Waste causes considerably greater losses than speculation in the dairy cooperative movement. Waste is caused mainly as a result of the shortage of refrigeration units, of a scarcity of disinfecting resources, delays in the transportation of milk and as a result of many workers lacking the proper technical standards. The poor quality of articles processed from milk was the reason why the trade network last year returned more than 4 million liters of milk unsuitable for drinking, more than 300,000 kg of cottage cheese and 86,000 liters of milk drinks.

MORE SCHOOLS SCHEDULED TO OPEN 1 FEBRUARY

LD292036 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] On 1 February the following colleges will resume instructional activities: the teacher training colleges in Kielce and Krakow; the Technical University in Rzeszow; the Warsaw Technical University branch in Plock; the Agricultural Academy in Poznan; the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw and the State Higher School of Plastic Arts in Gdansk.

JARUZELSKI ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF GDANSK VOIVODA

LD231430 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (PAP) -- The prime minister has accepted the resignation of Jerzy Kolodziejski and recalled him from the post of the Gdansk voivoda.

TV REPORTS ON MILITARY TRAINING EXERCISE

LD302142 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Troops are active on the training grounds. Here is part of a tactical operation by the scouts from the Pomeranian Military District. They are acquiring the secrets of effective reconnoitering of natural obstacles, of assessing enemy strength and firepower and of camouflage. It requires great [word indistinct] and general military knowledge, physical efficiency and the capacity for individual decisionmaking. Difficult winter conditions do not prevent our men from performing their duty as best as possible. On them depends the success of their colleagues from mechanized and armored units, who are waiting at departure points.

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS

AU011707 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jan 82 p 2

[M. Jefremienko report: "Restrictions Affect Foreign Trade" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE CURRENT SITUATION IN ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, PUTTING INTO EFFECT THE ELEMENTS OF ECONOMIC REFORM AND OTHER CURRENT PROBLEMS WERE ON THE AGENDA OF A SESSION OF THE FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION. IT WAS OPENED BY AN EXTENSIVE REPORT DELIVERED BY MINISTER TADEUSZ NESTOROWICZ. DEPUTY STANISLAW GEBALA WAS IN THE CHAIR.

THE ACTIVITY PLAN FOR THAT ECONOMIC SPHERE WAS OUTLINED AS EARLY AS 1981 AND WAS BASED ON FORECASTS AND THESES WHICH HAVE BECOME OBSOLETE. The restrictions applied to Poland by some countries have strongly affected foreign trade and the payment policy. After 13 December, transaction credits and talks on them have been practically blocked, except those concerning foodstuffs.

That has hampered supplies to industrial production, including production for export. In particular, credits have been suspended for supplies to the Fiat 126P plant in Bielsko Biala, for chemical investments in Wloclawek, and for Massey-Ferguson at the Ursus. TALKS HAVE ALSO BEEN SUSPENDED ON REFINANCING OUR DEBTS, OR ON REPEATING THE OPERATION WHICH WAS PERFORMED LAST YEAR.

Under such circumstances, a plan for foreign trade can only be based on very few dependable elements. THE INCREASING COAL OUTPUT IS ONE SUCH ELEMENT. It is estimated that 5 million tons of coal will be exported in the first quarter. In the corresponding period of 1981, 1.8 million tons of coal were exported. Rather good prospects have emerged for exporting some other minerals. That would significantly boost import supplies which have dropped as a result of the restrictions imposed.

Minister Nestorowicz also spoke about putting into effect the decision on foreign currency allocations and its first results, about the zloty exchange rate change as of 1 January, and about powers granted to producers in the sphere of foreign trade. He also familiarized the deputies with various moves made by the ministry to streamline its work.

Some problems concerning economic cooperation with the socialist countries were examined. THE FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION THANKED THOSE COUNTRIES FOR UNDERSTANDING OUR SITUATION AND FOR THE CURRENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.

REPORTAGE ON 25 JANUARY SEJM SESSION SPEECHES

Stabilization Efforts Noted

AU010735 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Speech by Zygmunt Surowiec, Sejm deputy at the 25 January session of the Sejm: "Decisions to Stabilize Our Life"]

[Text] We are living through a particularly important period in the deeds of our People's Republic. In 1980 a social movement for the socialist renewal of our political and economic life was born out of protests by the worker and peasant class. This movement was definitely accepted by the majority of the community.

Despite difficult conditions, the decisions contained in social agreements were duly carried out and much was done in a relatively short time about the widespread reform of our lives. When emotions die down as life in our country becomes more stable, the community will be able to objectively appraise the efforts of the state in this area. Let me remind you of a few of them.

The Sejm has considered and confirmed the government anticrisis program and passed a series of laws of fundamental importance, to which one should include the law on self-management by workers in enterprises or the law on state enterprise. Work is continuing in Sejm commissions on a packet of laws submitted by the government and connected with the introduction of economic reform. The passing of the law on the teachers' charter will mean a lot for the development of education and science, as will the law on higher education which is being prepared. We plan to pass on the law on trade unions. Much was achieved during the period when social policy was being perfected. Wages and social services were increased markedly. The lowest rates of pensions were raised. Work on the law on basic pension provisions is at an advanced stage, as is work on a range of other laws which hold great meaning for society.

Could the balance-sheet of the last period not have been richer and our activities more effective?

I think one could reply directly to this question: Yes, had it not been for the activity of antisocialist forces hampering us, which by bandying claptrap about, caused hostile and destructive activity and brought our country to a critical state, with a national catastrophe threatening.

Words of warning to them often came from the Sejm tribunal last year. We have now expressed this in the law of the Sejm which was unanimously accepted on 31 October 1981. The efforts of the Sejm and the government were ruined and their appeals not heeded. As time went by, Solidarity's leadership groups and many of its cells opened their doors more and more widely to antisocialist forces, identified themselves with these forces and led the union on the road to battle against the socialist state and its bodies of authority. The tension built up ceaselessly. Solidarity's National Commission paralyzed the concept of a front of national agreement and adopted resolutions which openly made known the dates, forms and directions of action for overthrowing the lawful state authorities. It slammed the door shut to agreement and announced the transition to confrontation. The resolutions which Solidarity adopted in Radom and Gdansk already formed an open challenge.

Taking the direct threat to the nation into account, the State Council, acting on the basis of Article 33 of the Constitution, adopted a resolution in the matter of introducing martial law because of the danger to the country. At the same time it made the following decrees: on martial law, on special action to be taken against offenses and misdemeanours during martial law, on referring certain types of offenses to military courts, on changing the system of military courts and military organizational units of the Polish Public Prosecutor's Office during martial law, and on acquitting and forgetting certain kinds of offences and misdemeanours.

The Sejm Commission on Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and the Commission for Legislative Work, in a joint meeting 13 January 1982, listened to the information from the State Council and recognized that the situation which had arisen in the country before the introduction of martial law could no longer be tolerated on constitutional grounds, because the country was being shaken not merely by endless strikes. Organized attacks commenced against political organizations and their activists. Actions were taken against our international allies, a solid foundation of the sovereign existence of People's Poland. The bodies of state authority were attacked and the structure of state functioning was disorganized. Pressure was systematically applied on the activity of the Sejm and its bodies. Preparations to program and organize a confrontation with our socialist state was openly resorted to in the end. A particularly vehement expression of this was the already-mentioned Solidarity resolutions adopted in Radom and Gdansk.

The citizens of our country basically knew of these facts; no person in his right mind could have had any suspicion that they were directly threatening the security of the state and community.

In taking the decision to introduce martial law in the Polish People's Republic, the following had to be distinguished: first, the introduction of martial law itself, and second, the legal results of introducing martial law, such as what changes or suspensions in regulations which govern laws and decrees were to be in effect during martial law.

The State Council came up against a certain legal difficulty in this matter. The State Council is empowered by Article 33, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution to introduce a state of martial law at any time, regardless of whether or not the Sejm is in session. However, in Polish legislation there was a lack of norms to firmly lay down the legal effects of introducing martial law; such norms should have been laid down in the form of a law or decree earlier. In view of a lack of these norms, the State Council was forced to decide on this issue by means of a particular legal process, the result of which was the martial law decree of 12 December, 1981 and the remaining decrees. We ought to stress that no such norms existed when the State Council introduced martial law. The State Council was therefore obliged to stipulate these norms; otherwise, the norms would have had to have been decided by bodies appointed by the martial law act. Thus, it would be wrong not to stress that the above-mentioned acts were not only created by exceptional circumstances, but that they also appeared particularly quickly as a result of the essential legal resolutions implementing the martial law act. The State Council moved to confirm these decrees by way of a law.

Similar arguments also justify issuing the decree on forgiving and forgetting some crimes and offenses, especially in view of the fact that this decree does not contain any norms that are unfavorable to citizens, but -- on the contrary -- includes humanitarian provisions to enable normal life and work for those who have committed offenses against the law for various reasons.

The draft law presented to this honorable house with regard to the special legal enactments during the state or martial law provides for the approval of all the four decrees issued by the State Council. At the same time, the draft in question stipulates that the aforementioned decrees will be in force until the martial law enactment is issued -- an enactment that will fill in the legal gap mentioned before and will clearly define the conditions and procedures relating to the introduction of the state of martial law. We should express the conviction that the State Council will accelerate the work on the law in question.

While confirming the State Council's decree of 12 December 1981, the draft law provides for certain changes in article 53 of the martial law decree.

In line with paragraph 1, article 53, there can be no appeal to the higher level bodies of state administration with regard to the decisions on some civic rights and duties and on the functioning of the state administration and the national economy (for example, questions concerning changes in permanent residence, stay in border areas, organizing all kinds of meetings, circulating publications and organizing entertainment, and the simplified methods of registering one's civil state). The specific situation of martial law and the related need to ensure an effective implementation of administrative decisions on the aforementioned issues require such simplified procedures.

Paragraph 2, article 53 of the decree in question stipulates that administrative decisions in the aforementioned cases cannot be appealed against -- on the grounds that they are in conflict with the law -- in administrative courts against certain decisions on individual matters made also during the state of martial law.

As for the law on the special legal enactments during the state of martial law, the Sejm commissions represented by me have proposed that the preamble that defines, among other things, the aims that inspire the law-giver should include the sentence: "And to create the conditions for effectively defending the sovereignty and independence of the Polish People's Republic."

The preamble to the martial law decree contains a similar sentence.

During the discussions at the session of the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and the Commission for Legislative Work the deputies also submitted the following observation to the draft law in question:

Is it right for the decree on the special proceedings in the case of crimes and offenses during martial law to threaten supreme punishment such as death and 25 years in prison? In this connection the commissions were informed that the chairman of the State Council instructed the general prosecutor to instruct court prosecutors not to propose supreme punishment without a previous agreement of the prosecutor general, except, of course, for common crimes. The commissions recognized this explanation as sufficient and accepted it. It should be added that so far such supreme punishment has not been pronounced.

It is worth recalling that -- as shown by an analysis of the situation --none of the State Council's enactments connected with martial law in Poland have violated the human rights ratified by our state in international treaties. Article 4 of the human rights convention entitles the signatory states to suspend their obligations concerning civil rights under the conditions of exceptional danger, provided they make an official announcement to this effect and provided the measures in this connection do not involve discrimination because of race, color, sex, language, religion or social origins. As you know, none of the aforementioned contingencies is present in our country's situation.

Citizen deputies, when on 13 December 1981 Gen W. Jaruzelski appealed to all our people in his radio speech he said: "Our people are strong and wise enough to develop an effective and democratic system of socialist government." The weeks that have gone by since that speech, during which our People's Army and peace-keeping forces have ensured for the first time for many months the wished-for daily security, social peace and prospects for our people, have reaffirmed General Jaruzelski's statement. I think that our society, especially our young generation, will not lack the prudence to make persevering efforts to stabilize our socioeconomic life because the real conditions under which martial law will prove superfluous can be created only in this way.

Z. Surowiec asked the house to adopt the law on special legal enactments during the state of martial law, including the attached amendments.

Martial Law Defended

AU010929 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Report on speech by Janusz Przymanowski, PZPR Sejm deputy for Warsaw-Srodmiescie, at the 25 January Warsaw Sejm session]

[Text] Referring to the threats that have hung over mankind and life on earth because of nuclear armaments, Janusz Przymanowski stressed that we must be deeply aware of these threats when fighting for peace.

We must be aware of this when we talk about fighting for peace and about international politics. The world needs stability for any attempt to shake it could cause a frightful catastrophe and have dreadful consequences. A particular role had been allotted to our country to shake this stability.

We now know everything about it. We were meant to start the fire. It started with a revolt against the distortions of socialism, which was good. However certain worrying symptoms began to manifest themselves quite early.

Numerous signals and facts testify to this. Trojan horses had already been set up, as J. Przymanowski colorfully described, in Warsaw on Mazowiecka Street and in other streets in other cities, and had been introduced into factories.

However these horses were disembowelled before nightfall. Martial law was introduced. In principle, everybody who talks about martial law speaks about its burdens. Yet count, for instance, the number of directors whom Solidarity justly or unjustly sacked, and count how many rotten apples fell from the tree of state employment when General Jaruzelski began to shake it with his martial law.

So this martial law is not a screen for the bureaucracy. It is a heavy and difficult state; it is just that people quickly forget about the situation that existed before martial law, J. Przymanowski said, disputing what had been said by several deputies earlier.

Evidently these deputies do not remember that there were prepared lists of people who the extremists intended to exterminate, that strikers were ceaselessly breaking out, that common criminal offenses were spreading.

Disputing the speech of Deputy Malcuzynski, J. Przymanowski stressed that those few activists who had been imprisoned were imprisoned for their political activity. They quite simply involved themselves in an area they do not know.

Calling to mind the Polish cultural congress, which had started before martial law was introduced, J. Przymanowski mentioned the speech by Prof Jan Kott, who was known in Stalinist times as a party commissar in the "Ossolineum" and who also carried out very decisive action leading to the breakup of this publishing agency.

He chose another country and is living abroad. In an interview with NEWSWEEK he spoke a lot of slander about the Polish nation, our authorities, our army and our state.

The restrictions of martial law up to now have not concerned the political troublemakers in any way. Up to now not a single case is know where somebody was discriminated against publishing his works because of his political activity.

J. Przymanowski also disputed what Deputy Zablocki had said, who is his time had demonstrated as a Catholic his distrust of the party. The deputy had proposed not to keep reminding himself of his past. However, the party and the church are different today.

During the further course of his speech, J. Przymanowski remarked that General Jaruzelski, in taking responsibillity onto his own shoulders, still did not know how martial law would develop. In the meantime, peace gripped the country and this is what annoyed President Reagan. The President of a country which not so long ago emerged beaten from a war with Vietnam that had lasted many years,the President who knows very well from the reports of his special services how many people are being murdered in Central or South American republics -- he should not teach us democracy.

Janusz Przymanowski said that there are no reasons not to believe in the honesty of the statements made by the Military Council of National Salvation. He drew attention among other things to the fact that one important thing had only now been mentioned, that despite the crisis and despite martial law, we can afford to increase by 25 percent the number of books being published.

To end his speech, Deputy Przymanowski, sharing his historical thoughts and pointing out the proud traditions of the Polish state emblem, suggested that people consider whether for the purpose of emphasizing the sovereignty of socialist Poland and proving the majesty of the Polish People's Republic, the time had not come to put the crown back on our eagle's head.

'Self-Seeking' Groups Blamed

AU010830 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Report on speech by Edmund Osmanczyk, nonparty Sejm deputy from Kedzierzyn-Kozle constituency, at the 25 January Warsaw Sejm session]

[Text] I personally, the deputy said, have been moved by the profoundly patriotic spirit of the general's speech, and can see chance to implement the program presented by him.

However, the times in which we live are exceptional. They have been critically assessed by contemporaries, and they will certainly be assessed differently by future historians. We who live in these times have the duty to see even the most correct program for emerging from the crises in the light of the whole gravity and whole complexity of the situation in which the nation now lives.

We experienced a moment unprecedented in our history. All that was certainly highly dramatic, but not necessarily tragic. Martial law, owing to discipline in the Polish People's Army and in society, has also not become tragic.

Everything continues to be in our hands, and the Poles in the country, all of us now living in Poland, no matter what our conditions at the moment, are able to settle everything. Even more, I insist that only we are able to lift our country from the bottom of Polish misery, both material and spiritual.

The first painful problem hampering the implementation of the program for national salvation is, in my opinion,the matter of our propaganda, or more properly of counter-propaganda in response to the shelling directed against our country by the 11 stations broadcasting in Polish and financed by Western powers. We have thus far been defenseless against this shelling by those representing interests different from our own.

Citizen general, the speaker appealed to the premier, put into operation as soon as possible local broadcasting stations, all newspapers and periodicals. At the same time, let central radio and television stations be at last what they should be: defenders of the country against attacks from outside.

The speaker then spoke about the prestige of the Polish People's Army and the Catholic Church. Although those forces are very different, he said, their stability is and will be a constant element in our lives both now and after the restoration of internal peace. It would be an error if we failed to preserve, in a form institutionalized by the Sejm, the possibility to make use of the Army's logistical assistance in peace times, in the spirit of assistance presented by operational groups last year.

We must also endeavor to consolidate cooperation between the government and the church in order to promote national accord which we must attain within the next few months, if not weeks.

In the deputy's opinion, the Sejm must even more than before lend its facilities to meetings and talks among all groups and figures, without any exceptions, seeking national accord. Deputy teams should also perform this role locally.

While examining the sources of the present crisis, Deputy Osmanczyk said that the two horribly self-seeking [sobiepanskie] irresponsibilities -- on the part of some former party leaders and on the part of some Solidarity leaders -- would have brought about the gravest crises ever experienced by our country.

What our workers class needs for a real renewal is not only a strong party respected by society, but also strong, independent and self-governed trade unions respected by the whole society. However, the crux of the matter is that whereas the party is an institution of many generations, indepedent and self-governing trade unions are a movement which is very new in our social life, and in addition dominated by the young generation.

For that young generation, numerically the strongest in our history, the history of independent trade unions has become the first political experience. And that first experience of young Poles, due to blameworthy irresponsibility on the part of some Solidarity leaders, has been wasted and shifted to the sidetracks.

It is our national need to find a quick and effective way to show the numerous young generation, which is so angry, firm and proud and so embittered by its first painful defeat, the path widely opened to joint governing in the state.

Martial Law Questioned

AU291430 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jan 82 p 5

[Report on speech by Karol Malcuzynski, nonparty Sejm deputy from Biala Podlaska, at the 25 January Warsaw Sejm session]

[Text] K. Malcuzynski said that the Sejm was confronted with making a decision on a decree that had been issued for the first time in the history of independent Poland. Referring to Premier W. Jaruzelski's statement that the imposition of martial law was a lesser evil, K. Malcuzynski criticized domestic propaganda, especially television, accusing it of presenting martial law almost as a "blessed state."

The Polish people, harassed by difficulties in their lives, he said, have now been additionally agitated by the fates of the interned trade union leaders and their advisors as well as of some representatives of the world of science and culture.

Is the fact that we have not been able to liquidate the state of tension and crisis by legal means a reason for the contentment demonstrated by television, K. Malcuzynski asked. That is rather a reason for taking thought why we have lost such a great opportunity for renewal and how to rehabilitate this opportunity, which can be implemented only through dialogue between state power and various social forces.

Speaking of the Sejm's role in the present sociopolitical situation, he noted that this role must not be limited to simple statements: yes -- no. The Sejm must faithfully reflect the moods of our people, otherwise it will only disappoint their hopes.

Again referring to the state of martial law, K. Malcuzynski said that giving thought to the issue of what kind of Poland will emerge from this state is more important than deliberations of a legal nature. This is because people fear that that state may turn into confrontation.

Speaking of the recent meeting between representatives of the government and the Episcopate, K. Malcuzynski noted that the government had stated at that meeting that revenge is not the authorities' intention. Unfortunately, he said, revengeful actions have taken place. They include the screening of personnel in various institutions, including the mass media, and the action of signing declarations of loyalty, which, in his view, is morally and politically harmful, and a continuation of the infamous "negative selection of personnel."

K. Malcuzynski also discussed the issue of social associations and creative unions, saying that their suspension was an action "to allow for future contingencies" and was not justified by any need, in the same way as the internment of some people was not justified. With whom can you consult on important issues such as, say, price increases if trade unions and social organizations have been shut down? (Calls from the floor: "Consult society!")

Further, K. Malcuzynski doubted the fears that freeing the internees and abolishing martial law would cause a return of social tension and unrest, arguing that the experience of the most recent events and the Sejm's activities are guarantees of the continuation of a calm dialogue.

There are fears, he said in conclusion, that the prolongation of martial law may negatively influence the stance of the young generation, which accounts for 60 percent of our society.

That is why the shortening of the state of martial law and ensuring that -- in line with Premier Jaruzelski's speech - it does not show itself as a policy of revenge would be a socially advantageous solution.

'Avoid Triumphant Tones'

AU291406 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Jan 82 pp 4-5

[Report on speech by Janusz Zablocki, nonparty deputy from Czestochowa constituency representing the Polish Catholic Social Union, at the 25 January Sejm session in Warsaw]

[Text] While speaking about what happened, one should avoid triumphant tones which sometimes are irritating in propaganda, Deputy Janusz Zablocki said. The imposition of martial law gives no grounds for that. On the contrary, the fact that it was imposed is to be regarded as a heavy defeat for the line of settling the Polish crisis by political methods, by dialogue and agreement between the sides.

We share that defeat with all those who firmly believed to the end that such an agreement was possible, that commonsense and the feeling of supreme national good would win the upper hand. Unfortunately, developments took a different course. Why? After some time, the public will have to be given an honest and substantiated answer to this question, which should enrich its historical experience and enable it to draw conclusions for the future.

If, as we have been told, martial law is a lesser evil, then it is still an evil and has its unavoidable price which we do not finally know. What we do know is the part of it which we have paid thus far. The speaker warned against the dangerous habit of governing in an arbitrary way. If only for that reason, he said, martial law must not continue any longer than it is absolutely necessary, and the restrictions arising from it must be mitigated as soon as possible.

Confusion and insecurity have survived the shock experienced by the public with the imposition of martial law, the speaker said. The current question is: Where are we going? In the deputy's opinion, what aggravates confusion is not only propaganda conducted by foreign centers, but also some facts which are unequivocal in their political significance, and moves that hardly can be qualified other than reprisals for the period of renewal.

In view of the moods of insecurity, the significance of the present Sejm session, and particularly the speech delivered by the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, is enormous. The deputy referred to the basic theses in General W. Jaruzelski's 13 December message concerning the continuation of socialist renewal, the transitional character of martial law, and the preservation and confirmation of the idea of national accord.

We are glad, he emphasized on behalf of the faction of the Polish Catholic Social Union, that at the present Sejm session the premier developed and specified the fundamental political line in the present, extremely difficult situation in the country and, notwithstanding the severe measures of martial law, traced the appropriated way or organizing national efforts.

At the same time our Sejm faction, the speaker said, does not conceal its doubts and reservations with regard to the legal side of the decrees issued by the State Council on 12 December, and for this reason it will be unable to vote in favor of their endorsement.

The deputy dedicated the further part of his speech to economic questions, appreciating the decision to continue the economic reform. He emphasized that the national economy constituted the material basis of national existence and at the same time of national sovereignty.

He also expressed the conviction that the Polish public will be sufficiently prudent to ignore irresponsible appeals voiced by those who, in the name of resisting the authorities, incite refusal or just pretending to work as well as psychological and economic sabotage.

The speaker qualified such activities as shortsighted or even suicidal from the national point of view. The deputy regretted the economic sanctions against Poland on the part of the present U.S. administration and some West European states. The authors of those moves, he said, seem to be unaware that those sanctions do not serve either our sovereignty or democratization, and that in the last resort they will affect Polish society.

We would like this truth to be seen particularly by Christian Democrats favoring Poland and befriended with our Christian movement, who are present in EEC organs, in the European parliaments, in many West European governments and parliaments. National accord, although more difficult, is still possible. The further development of state-church relations, the soonest possible resumption of activity in independent and self-governing trade unions, including Solidarity, and a correct assessment of the sound social stream in striving for renewal should be important elements in this respect.

U.S. SOLIDARITY DAY 'COMPLETE DEBACLE'

'Downright Fiasco'

LD011516 Warsaw PAP in English 1444 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 1 Feb (PAP) -- PAP Washington correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski cabled today that the U.S. administration's anti-Polish campaign with its "day of solidarity with the Polish nation" has been downright a fiasco in view of its negligible influence in the United States and a complete debacle in Europe given the few live broadcasts and rebroadcasts of the much-publicized "Reagan show".

The correspondent comments: "The fiasco, or even a setback of the anti-Polish campaign do not alter the fact that the Reagan administration has reached for the propaganda weapon that was used at the peak of the cold war period. It took actions which not only hit out at the Polish nation and its basic interests, but also break the cardinal rules of international coexistence through interference in the Polish affairs and unhesitant insigation of some Poles against the other."

"The campaign brings no credit nor benefits to the Washington administration and it is in glaring contradiction to America's political traditions.

Noting that the public turnout for the so-called "solidarity rallies" in the United States was close to nil except for a half of the expected turnout in Chicago, the correspondent writes that "a solidarity rally in New York turned into a hooligan assault on the Polish Consulate building."

TV Program Scored

LD011236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The loudly-announced television program on Poland aroused a very puny echo, both in the United States and in the West. In the United States only some of the commercial television stations transmitted the program. In Europe -- as Washington informed -- the program was shown live only in Luxembourg. During the week it is to be screened in addition by Norwegian and Belgian television. This is a total disaster for the organizers and initiators. It was calculated that at least 50 countries would take the program.

More on TV Show

LD011504 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Feb (PAP) -- The anti-Polish programme prepared by the U.S. television and broadcast on Saturday and Sunday is the subject of numerous commentaries in the Warsaw papers today. TRYBUNA LUDU which described that programme as a "hypocritical show" said, "President Reagan long left show business for politics but the old habits have remained. He resolved to organize a world-wide show and (devote) it to Poland.

"Reagan's show was [words indistinct] all of that reveals the true face of American policies and relations in the Western bloc. Of course, none of these facts diminishes our indignation both at the organizers of and participants in that scandalous and hostile event.

"In the final effect, however, the mountain has brough forth a mouse. There are good reasons to believe that the outlays made by the organizers did not pay off -- neither financially nor politically.

"We must regard all this as an act hostile to Poland, and act upsetting mutual relations and hitting out at the CSCE Final Act which was signed by the United States, too. This is an activity insulting to every Pole, and activity undermining the principles of peaceful coexistence and hence dangerous to the arrangement of international relations on the European scale.

"The old proverb [words indistinct] and political life based on socialist principles. And we will be taught democracy by either the wardens of North Irish prisons, the protectors of Central American murderers or people who are most glad to see their trade union activists in handcuffs" TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY described the programme as a "cabaret under the aegis of the White House" and wrote:

"It is true that our country deserves sympathy and assistance; but not from those who would like Poland to cease to be Poland and become a forfeit in the big game for the destiny of the world.

"Yesterday's tv revue has yet another, broader meaning. Namely, it marks a plan to reproduce that gear of psychological and ideological struggle against the East [word indistinct] was characteristic of the classical cold war period.

"The Polish society, and in particular its younger generation, is now sore and disoriented. This is tempting our ideological and political opponents to launch a massive attack on Polish authorities. These forces are not interested in either the socialist renewal or a possibly quick termination of martial law. Quite the contrary so, they would like to contribute to its consolidation and aggravation through inciting hostile moods towards the 'regime' and illusions as to the future."

Commenting on this unprecedented political campaign the daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI pointed to the hypocritical nature of Washington's declarations and stressed that Washington's goals were reactionary and dictated by the interests of extremely conservative and reactionary ruling team linked to strongarm-man Reagan.

"To political gamblers from Washington Poland is just a card in the game they are playing. The aims of these gamblers are not only alien to us but also dangerous to world peace. But in the name of their aims they have unleashed a campaign of which we are to become a victim as this campaign hits out both at the good name of our country and at the material interests of our nation.

"President Reagan's yesterday tv show was just one of the elements of this campaign," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stressed.

CONDOLENCES EXPRESSED ON DEATH OF SUSLOV

RCP Message

AU011037 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee.

The RCP Central Committee expresses profound condolences in connection with the passing away of Comrade Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and eminent militant of the party and Soviet state.

We also would like to ask you to convey all our compassion to the bereaved family.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

Officials at Soviet Embassy

AU011036 Bucharest SCIENTIA in Romanian 29 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] In connection with the passing of Comrade Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and eminent militant of the party and Soviet state, condolences were presented at the embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest on 28 January.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrades Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee and deputy president of the State Council; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; and Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, presented condolences.

Those present observed a minute of silence in front of the black-framed picture of the deceased and signed the book of condolences.

ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH FRG MARKED

SCINTEIA Article

AU301623 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 30 Jan 82

["An Important Political Act for the Evolution of Romanian-West-German Relations" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jan (AGERPRES) -- An article marking 15 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Federal Germany, published in the January 30 issue of daily SCINTEIA considers that within the whole of the situation in post-war Europe the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries went down as an important event of international life. This daring and lucid act, SCINTEIA writes, was a fresh expression of the principled position of Romania which, while campaigning for the continuous deepening of the friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries, also declared and worked, just as she steadily does today too, for the development of their social system, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. The RCP and the Romanian state, starting from the historical reality of the existence of the two German states -- the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany -- considered that only through a realistic approach of the problems of international life can one reach the normalization and improvement of the relations throughout the continent.

International developments, the paper goes on, fully confirmed -- and made it soon widely understood -- the correctness of this political act, its importance for the opening and expansion of new ways towards the strengthening of confidence and collaboration on the continent, with positive effects both on a bilateral plane and on a more general plane, according to the interests of inter-European cooperation, of security and peace. The subsequent embarking of more and more states on this path marked important progress in the ample and complex process of normalization of the political-diplomatic and economic relations on the continent -- a process that was the fundamental premise of developments that would lead to the convening of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. This role of pioneering was in fact repeatedly stressed by various West-German political personalities.

Firmly relying on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, the relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany recorded upward course in these last 15 years, characterized by a continuous expansion of the commercial exchanges, the intensification of the economic cooperation, of the collaboration on a technico-scientific, cultural and other planes of mutual interest. As a materialization of the provisions in the documents, understandings and agreements concluded, the volume of the economic exchanges have doubled in the past five years, with Federal Germany standing among the main commercial partners of Romania.

Remarking that decisively contributing to the development of these relations have been the meetings and talks of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu with the leaders of the Federal Republic of Germany, the daily mentions that the documents signed on such occasions record the two countries' commitment to observe both in their mutual relationships and in their relations with the other states the new principles of international legality, principles whose fruitfulness has been confirmed by the positive evolution of the Romanian-West German relations. This evolution, SCINTEIA goes on, confirms once more the correctness of Socialist Romania's principled position. She steadily sustained that when one sets out from the sincere wish to collaborate based on equality and mutual respect, the differences of social system cannot and must not stand for a barrier in the path of promoting normal, fruitful inter-state relations.

The recent summit dialogue during the Romanian visit by the president of West Germany confirmed the mutual wish to further promote the multilateral collaboration between the two countries. Starting from the fact that there are broad possibilities at hand for the intensification of the economic relations, special attention was paid to the seeking out of means of improving the structure of the exchanges between the two countries, so that an even commercial balance be achieved, the only modality of ensuring a real basis for the deepening and development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

There is also a wide field of collaboration between the two countries in the international life. As European countries, Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany are profoundly interested in the restoration of a climate of confidence on the continent, in the resumption of the policy of detente and collaboration, in the conclusion with positive results of the Madrid meeting and the continuation of the process of security building on the continent.

The establishment 15 years ago of diplomatic relations between Romania and Federal Germany and the multilateral positive evolutions that followed acquire special signification in the current conditions when dark clouds upset the European and international climate. It reflects once more the intensity of carefully and patiently capitalizing, in sense of responsibility, all possibilities of rapprochement among peoples, of developing the collaboration and strengthening the world peace.

Now, 15 years after this political act, there is every reason to affirm that it fully accorded with the two countries' interests as well as with the general interests of European peoples, the further expansion of the collaboration between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany being, no doubt, of a nature to bring positive effects not only bilaterally but also in whole of the international political climate, for the affirmation of the cause of peace, security and cooperation on the continent and in the world, concludes SCINTEIA.

Exchange of Messages

AU291938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Telegrams were exchanged between the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, and the minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on the anniversary of 15 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The telegrams refer to the significance this act had for the bilateral relations, for the normalization of the relations among the European states and the policy of detente in Europe. Expressing satisfaction at the development of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, in keeping with the understandings and joint documents adopted during top-level visits, the two foreign ministers reasserted the two countries' determination to act in the spirit of the recent Bucharest talks in order to give a fresh impetus to the bilateral collaboration and to their cooperation on an international plane, for the resumption of the policy of detente, understanding, peace and respect for national independence, for disarmament.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES KOREAN YOUTH DELEGATION

AU011928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Feb (AGERPRES) -- On February 1, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received, at Predeal, the delegation of the Socialist Working Youth's Union (SWYU) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Yi Yong-su, president of the CC of the SWYU, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth]. The call occasioned an exchange of messages between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

The guest expressed gratitude for the interview granted to him, for the chance given to him to know directly the successes marked by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, of its secretary general in all the fields of activity. At the same time the head of the SWYU delegation thanked most vividly for the full solidarity and active support granted by the party, the Romanian Government and people to the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people after peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of tight friendship and collaboration established between the Romanian and Korean parties and peoples, and in the context, between the youth organizations of the two countries, stress falling on the special role played by summit interviews in the amplification and deepening of these relations. Stress fell on the wish to develop this multilateral collaboration in fields of mutual interest, to the advantage of the two states and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace worldwide.

President Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the significance of the exchange of visits of youth delegations as a factor in the deepening of the Romanian-Korean relations of friendship, the special importance of developing the collaboration among the youth of the entire world, showing that the young generation had to be in the first ranks of the struggle for implementing the aspirations after peace, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, after international understanding and collaboration.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

DECREE ON AGRICULTURAL DRAFT BILL ISSUED

AU260935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jan 82 p 1

["Decree on the Experimental Application of the Draft Bill on Remuneration in Agricultural Cooperative Units" — issued by the State Council]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Beginning 1 February 1982, agricultural cooperative units will experimentally apply the provisions of the draft law on remuneration in agricultural cooperatives.

The application of those provisions will be in force up to the adoption, by law, in the Grand National Assembly's first session in 1982 of the new remuneration system in agricultural cooperative units.

Article 2. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the People's Councils will take measures to organize work, and to see to it that all agricultural cooperative units understand, acquire and apply the regulations of the draft remuneration law.

The remarks and proposals following the experimental application of the new remuneration system in agricultural cooperative units will be submitted, together with the draft bill, to the Grand National Assembly for discussion and adoption.

Article 3. On the date when the present decree comes into effect, the Law on Remuneration in Agricultural Cooperative Units No. 27/1976 and its later modification, as well as other contrary dispositions, will no longer be valid.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BRIEFS

CONSTANTA PORT ACTIVITY -- Bucharest, 18 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Under the contract concluded with Bangladesh, Romania delivered to that country the first 250 jeep-type cars. The first batch was loaded by the Banglar Mayo ship from the port of Constanta on the Black Sea Coast. As a matter of fact, the Constanta port, through which more than a half of the Romanian foreign trade is achieved, witnesses an intense activity. At present, 60 ships belonging to various countries are loaded and unloaded there. The "Resita" cargo boat, with rolled steel and Romanian general goods on board, started its first voyage this year to Hamburg and Rotterdam. Other Romanian ships were loaded with Romanian technological equipment and installations for a cement mill and a refinery in Iraq, while a series of cargo boats belonging to other countries are loading railway passengers cars, tractors, farm machinery, drilling rigs and other products for Egypt, Cuba, India, Mozambique, Brazil and Uruguay. Over 600,000 tons of goods have been loaded and unloaded in the Constanta port so far. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 18 Jan 82 AU]

NEW MEXICAN ENVOY -- Bucharest, 21 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Thursday, January 21, on a formal presentation call, the ambassador of the United Mexican States, Luis Wybo Alfaro. A talk was held on the occasion which passed in a cordial atmosphere. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 21 Jan 82 AU]

SUNDIC DISCUSSES BLOC POLEMICS OVER POLAND

LD011920 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In the assessments of the Polish crisis which many people keep rehashing with every passing day, mostly in West European countries and the United States, there are fewer and fewer constructive approaches leading to overcoming the crisis or to taking the sting out of the bloc confrontation on European soil. What has happened is that the discussions about Poland have been reduced mainly to a trial of strength and of influence between the two leading world powers on the one hand and to efforts by the West European countries to coordinate their obligations to the United States and to preserve their economic interests in the east on the other hand. President Reagan's administration is making great efforts to tie all West European countries to the policy which, in relation to Poland, is dictated by Washington. These countries are the leading ones; the FRG, Great Britain, France and Italy.

Although it managed to obtain more than expected, especially insofar as the political qualifications of the Polish crisis are concerned, the United States is nonetheless aware of the fact that its West European allies cannot follow it in everything. This was the case with the Middle East -- the situation still applies -- where the interests of West Europe and of the United States -- mainly economic ones -- are diametrically opposed because of West Europe's dependance on Middle East oil. However, the polemics conducted because of Poland and concerning that country, because it is in the function of bloc diferentiation and rivalry, are placing Poland in a more difficult situation and in greater dependence on Poland's -- for lack of a better word -- natural allies. French President Francois Mitterrand is perhaps right when he said that the Polish people are starving in the most literal sense of the word but this is obviously not the only reason why West Europe does not want to follow U.S. economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR. What is at stake is mainly economic interests and French interests, too. However, the question is, whether these interests can be safeguarded if at the same time political and ideological problems are trotted out and if these problems are brought up in a way that places a question mark against the political map of Europe. What we have in mind is again Mitterrand's statement when he says that the Polish people, in addition to removing the consequences of the division of Europe inherited from the war, have the right to hope for a change of the system which does not have their confidence. What Mitterrand is thinking about is the big three meeting in Yalta 37 years ago and the deliberations on Yalta held in recent days.

Anything that anyone had to say about Yalta and about the division of the world into spheres of influence has been said a long time ago. However, since the question of Poland too was on the agenda of the meeting in Yalta, any present re-examination of the agreed conclusions does not lead to the elimination of the division of Europe but to a new redistribution of spheres of influence with much more dangerous consequences than those inherited at the end of World War II.

On the other hand, such tendencies encourage further cementing of bloc division and defending the attained positions at any cost. The Soviet press does not say for nothing that no American lost his life in the fighting for Poland because this means much more than the repetition of a well-known truth.

Accordingly, it will be difficult to do away with the danger threatening Europe and the world from a misuse of the Polish crisis if in so doing the period of time to eliminate the crisis is put off. [sentence as heard] The situation in Poland is far too difficult to accept additional burdens piled on from various quarters.

VJESNIK VIEWS MOSCOW'S 'ANATHEMAS' AGAINST PCI

AU011242 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jan 82 p 4

[Saturday supplement Sedam Dana: from the "Accents of The Week" column by Josko Palavrsic: "Monday: Curse"]

[Text] The world has acquired new opportunists, new revisionists, new enemies of peace and new adversaries of socialism. This is what Moscow PRAVDA has determined, using half of one of its large pages to accuse the Italian Communist Party [PCI] or more precisely, its leadership, of these great sins. At one time more than 3 decades ago, the tasks of this kind were performed by the newspaper for lasting peace and people's democracy. But since that newspaper as well as its publisher, the Cominform, and its policy (most noticeable in its application against the Yugoslav Communist Party) expired, now it is PRAVDA -- and that is closer to reality -- which is reviving the anathemas which, as we know, in time fall into water and sink into oblivion.

We expected this great curse in the international communist movement: The views of Berlinguer's party stated on 30 December and confirmed at the session of the Central Committee on 15 January -- all in connection with the Polish case -- were too schismatic to allow the other side in the dispute -- and that side is the CPSU -- to refrain from proclaiming them as a heresy. The PCI in fact appraised the USSR policy as something which hinders the development of socialism in the world, and it is therefore necessary to say that and seek roads which have essentially nothing in common with those in the "socialist community."

It is less essential that PRAVDA and other Soviet newspapers have not published a single word of the total of approximately 6,000 words of the PCI resolution of 30 December, and consequently readers in that country are unable to judge but, like in a quiz, can reject everything (which is not probable) or accept everything (which is possible). At the same time the newspaper L'UNITA has announced that it would publish the integral text of the PRAVDA article tomorrow. And perhaps this is what is essential because in cases of this kind it would be more acceptable if those who are inspired by the same ideals engaged in discussion and even in opposition instead of in trading anathemas and axioms which tolerate no criticism.

The Soviet claim is the following: Because the Soviet Union is the main fighter for peace in the world, what the PCI is doing is tantamount to helping imperialism which has struggled for decades now to weaken socialism..., that means, helping anticommunism and all those forces which are the enemies of social progress as a whole.

A dialogue is virtually impossible in this situation. If all countries are not subject to the same rules precisely because they are different, some kind of new dogmatism, which would try to make its own views universal, is neither necessary nor desirable. Even one dogmatism is one too many for the communist movement. This is also evidenced among other things by this latest PRAVDA article.

BULGARIA DISTORTING MACEDONIAN HISTORY

LD012242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 1 Feb 82

["Bulgarians Appropriate Macedonians" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sofia, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- These days Bulgaria marks very pompously the 110th anniversary of the birth of Goce Delcev, one of the great figures of the history of the Macedonian people. However, as on so many past occasions in Bulgaria Goce Delcev was given the epithet of the "most prominent Bulgarian patriot and revolutionary".

The commemoration of the "Bulgarian" revolutionary Goce Delcev on the Bulgarian radio, tv and press was crowned two days ago by a formal commemoration in the party hall in Sofia which was attended by prominent Bulgarian Communist Party and government functionaries.

At the commemoration the paper of academician Hristo Hristov, well-known supporter of the San Stefano Bulgaria, who has set forth his un-scientific thesis on the population of Macedonia as Bulgarians outside his country too, was noted.

The anniversary of Goce Delcev's birth, as well as the anniversaries of other Macedonian revolutionaries, was used in Bulgaria for political purposes and to prove that all major names and events in the national history of the people of Macedonia actually belong to the Bulgarian history.

The goal of the Bulgarian "histriography" is obviously to prove "the natural historical continuity" of Bulgarian and Macedonian revolutionaries and scholars. For the same reason the Macedonian Ilinden rising of the year 1903 against Turkey and the rising which occurred in the same year 16 days after the Ilinden rising on the Bulgarian territory, today the Bulgarian-Turkish border near the Black Sea are shown as a single "Ilinden-transfiguration rising".

All this would not be strange but for the fact that the Bulgarian historiography discovered these "new facts" only recently, after 1944. In the Bulgarian encyclopedia published in 1964 the two risings are shown as separate risings but in 1974, the two risings became one and acquired the name of "the Ilinden-transfiguration rising". It is similar with Goce Delcev, too. Up to the early sixties the period which is called in Bulgaria the Dimitrov period Delcev was described as "the greatest son of the Macedonian people", only to become later the "son of the Bulgarian people."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VRHOVEC TOUR OF AFRICA

Talks in Mozambique 28 Jan

LD281724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Maputo, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Official Yugoslav-Mozambique talks, led by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambique foreign minister, started in Maputo today. The talks covered bilateral relations and the international situation, particularly in relation to that region of Africa. It was emphasized that in view of the increase in world tension, the Nonaligned Movement -- of which Yugoslavia and Mozambique are members -- should increase its activity. There was also discussion on preparations for the Baghdad nonaligned summit.

Talks in Madagascar 1 Feb

LD012330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Tananarive, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Christian Remi Richard, the Madagascar minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon continued their talks during which both sides pointed out the constant deterioration of the international situation which is leading to growing insecurity and instability in the world. Special attention was paid to the need for the activity of the Nonaligned Movement so as to overcome this situation. The need to revive detente and to restore the climate of trust so as to find solutions to the main problems of the modern world was also pointed out.

The Yugoslav and Madagascar foreign ministers pointed out the need to strengthen the solidarity and unified action of the nonaligned countries in offering resistance to the increasing use of force in international relations, interference and pressure. The aggravated international situation and the deepening of negative developments make topical the need for vigorous activity by nonaligned countries in the preparations for the Seventh Nonaligned Summit due to be held in Baghdad in September this year.

The need for comprehensive preparations was stressed so that the forthcoming summit may attain the desired success.

During their talks today Vrhovec and Richard noted the deepening gap between the developed and the developing countries resulting in an increased danger to the stability of the world. The need was stressed for global negotiations to be held as soon as possible. The importance of cooperation among nonaligned countries by relying on one's own forces was also pointed out.

The Yugoslav and Madagascar foreign ministers pointed out the consequences of the rapidly escalating arms race which is deepening bloc rivalries and exacerbating the international situation even more. In this connection emphasis was placed on the importance of the forthcoming second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and on the need for nonaligned countries to make a maximum contribution to the success of this session, and especially to undertake political action in the direction of arresting the arms race and in the direction of a genuine disarmament process.

Josip Vrhovec and Christian Remi Richard also discussed the crises which are of a global nature and whose non-solution is jeopardizing world peace. Special attention was paid to the crisis in the south of Africa, to the need to intensify the condemnation and opposition to the policy of the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec and Foreign Affairs Minister Richard also referred to the situation in the Middle East where Israel is stepping up aggressive actions. In this connection the need was reiterated for stepping up solidarity among the Arab countries resisting this policy of Israel.

Josip Vrhovec briefed his host on the developments in Europe, on the work of the Madrid CSCE review meeting and on the positive activity of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries in the reaffirmation of the Helsinki European security and cooperation documents.

Minister Richard spoke of the situation in the Indian Ocean and of the efforts which Madagascar was making so as to transform this region from a zone of war into a zone of peace and international cooperation.

Ministers Richard and Vrhovec will resume their talks tomorrow. The federal secretary is expected to be received by the president of Madagascar, Didier Ratsiraka.

THREE LEGAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

LD012302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Justice and Organization of Federal Administration Luka Banovic and Austrian Minister of Justice Dr Christian Broda signed here today three Yugoslav-Austrian agreements: on legal aid in criminal matters, on extradition, and on mutual execution of court decisions on criminal matters.

Dr Broda, on an official visit in Yugoslavia, was received today by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council. Views were exchanged on the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BANGLADESH

AU012007 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] (TANJUG) -- A 3-day session of the intergovernmental mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of Bangladesh has ended in Belgrade with the signing of a protocol.

The protocol was signed by Metod Rotar, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, and Saifur Rahman, Bangladesh minister of finance.

The general agreement of the two partners is that the past forms and level of economic cooperation is only a modest basis for a more intensive and longer term cooperation between the two countries. In this respect economic factors were advised to maintain mutual contacts. Thus, work on electrification of villages and settlements in Bangladesh will continue.

Thus far, nine such projects have been realized by building substantions and transmission network.

Considerable attention was devoted to expanding the commodity list from the agricultural and food product sector, textiles, chemical products and products of energy and other equipment. Principled programs of scientific-technical and cultural-educational cooperation were also agreed upon, while through diplomatic channels it is necessary to arrange the signing of a long-term agreement in these fields.

REDUCTION IN NATION'S TRADE DEFICIT REPORTED

LD301232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade; 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- According to the latest estimate, last year the country's total deficit amounted to about $750 million, primarily as the result of powerful export expansion in the last few months of the year and more rational imports. Instead of the envisaged $1.8 billion the Yugoslav economy ended its financial year with a deficit amounting to less than half that figure, which is undoubtedly one of the most important results achieved in the struggle for stabilization.

This encouraging fact, however, has another side because the price paid by reducing the deficit in a short period of time is rather high, although the January data are not yet definite, they show [words indistinct]. The economy is faced with considerable difficulties in the supply of raw and reproduction materials and there are already serious signs that production in some sectors could be interrupted unless action is taken in good time. Some branches, especially in the processing sector, cannot continue normal production because their resources, mainly raw materials, are exhausted. A temporary or chronic shortage of some consumer products is also the price which had to be paid for a reduced deficit.

KOSOVO'S MALICI COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SITUATION

LD011622 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Pristina 1 Feb (TANJUG) -- Delegates of all three Chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today heard a report by Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Foreign Policy Committee, on the political situation in the world, at a meeting organized by the delegates' club. They also heard information from Mehmet Malici, provincial secretary for internal affairs, on the political and security situation in the province.

On this occasion Mehmet Malici spoke widely about hostile counterrevolutionary activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and about instances of other types of nationalism in the province.

He judged that the situation in the province remains complex but that, based on the number of recorded instances recently, it might be said that hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is not on the increase, but is stagnating. However, Malici warned, frequent incidents at the students' center in Pristina, the recent attempt by pupils of the middle-school center in Titova Mitrovica to organize hostile demonstrations and individual physical attacks on members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities in Pec and the occasional writing of slogans are undoubtedly indicators of the complexity of the political situation, and the continuity of hostile activity, and at the same time they indicate that political activity by the League of Communists and other organized forces in some environments is not at the necessary level and must be intensified.

KOSOVO SAWP VIEWS ELECTION, FEC CANDIDATES

LD291548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Pristina 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference today adopted amendments and supplements to the social agreement on the realization of cadre policy in the province. A decision was also adopted on the formation and work of a coordination committee for cadre policy attached to the provincial conference. Amendments and supplements to electoral documents were also set out. This ends that part of the word relating to the legal and normative regulation of the forthcoming elections. However, as was emphasized at the session today, the main tasks in election activity still lie ahead and the Socialist Alliance has great responsibility for their success.

The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference noted that the forth-coming elections and cadre issues in general represent the prime political tasks in this period. This naturally does not mean that we should neglect the struggle against hostile counter-revolutionary forces, which are still active. On the contrary, as Azem Vlasi, president of the Provincial Conference, emphasized in his introductory report, sociopolitical activity in preparation for the elections must develop in parallel with activity aimed at the continued stabilization of the political situation in the province and at implementing tasks in the economy.

At today's session the Provincial Conference unanimously endorsed the proposed candidatures of Milka Planinc, Lazar Mojsov, Adm Branko Mamula and Stane Dolanc for positions in the Federal Executive Council [FEC].

BISHOPS WALK OUT OF STATE FUNCTIONS IN ZAGREB

LD011858 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2130 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] There has been new tension between the church and the state in Yugoslavia. All Catholic bishops left the new year's reception given in Zagreb by the president of the Croat Assembly. It was the first time this thing happened and the action has been denounced by major newspapers which resumed the unleashing of harsh attacks on the archbishop of Zagreb, Mgr Franjo Kuharic, president of the Yugoslav Episcopal Conference.

ZADAR COURT SENTENCES ETHNIC ALBANIANS

Trial Opens 25 Jan

AU281636 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 82 p 12

[D.M.J. report]

[Text] Zadar -- The trial of three students of Albanian nationality, Adem Cekaj, aged 21, of Rznic in the commune of Decani; Muhamet Bitici, aged 22, of Semetiste in the commune of Suva Reka; and Fadil Bufaj, aged 21, of Donja Luka in the commune of Decani, started on Monday (25 Jan) before the Grand Bench of the District Court of Zadar, presided by Judge Ladislav Judnic.

The indictment, presented by Sime Pavlovic, deputy district public prosecutor in Zadar, accuses them of associating for the purpose of hostile activities, to wit, joining an illegal nationalist and irredentist organization, the Red National Front, with its seat in Albania. Adem Cekaj is accused of being the organizer of the group, and the other two are being tried as members of the group which was organized in 1980 and 1981 in Dalmatian places where the three were undergoing their military service.

The trial in the Zadar District Court continues on Tuesday. On the first day, the prosecution and defense of the first accused, Cekaj, were heard.

Members Jailed

LD301632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Summary] Zadar, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- After a 4-day trial, the District Court in Zadar has sentenced three members of the illegal nationalistic and irredentist Red Front [Crveni Front] organization, which operates from Kukes in Albania. One was sentenced to 20 months imprisonment and the other two to 8 months suspended for 3 years. All the accused come from Decani. The trial established that while on military service in Dalmatia the accused organized groups of soldiers of Albanian nationality and incited them to join the illegal terrorist Red Front organization.

BRAJOVIC SETS DATES FOR ELECTIONS IN MONTENEGRO

AU281746 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jan 82 p 9

[Summary] Titograd, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, has issued a writ for elections in the republic.

"The first to go to the polls will be employed people, who will elect members of the delegations of the basic organizations of associated labor and of communities on 10 and 11 March. The elections of delegations of the local communities and of the communities of individual agricultural producers will be held on 14 March. On the same day, working people and citizens will also make known their choice of candidates as delegates to the sociopolitical chambers of the communal assemblies. New delegates to the chambers of associated labor of the communal assemblies will be elected by 24 March, and elections of delegates to the local community chambers of the communal assemblies will be held 2 days later."

BRIEFS

SPRING SOWING PLAN -- Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today chaired by Zvone Dragan, the Federal Executive Council adopted a report on the preparations for spring sowing and draft measures for this sowing. The spring sowing plan envisages that 4,536,625 hectares be sown, or 3.1 percent more than last year. Corn will be sown on 2,315,000 hectares, sugar beets on 179,000 hectares, sunflower seeds on 197,000 hectares, early barley and oats on nearly 330,000 hectares, soybeans on 123,000 hectares, tobacco on 62,600 hectares, vegetables on some 672,000 hectares and fodder crops on nearly 622,000 hectares. Sugar beets should be sown on 17 percent more land than last year, sunflower seeds on some 1.3 percent more land, soybeans 159 percent more land than last year, tobacco on 22 percent more land and fodder on 24.3 percent more than last year. The area sown with corn will be the same as last year, while the areas under potatoes, vegetables and early barley and oats will be smaller than last year. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 82 p 1, 14 AU]